The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Prof. Marsh's Charges of Fraud and Mismanagement.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Charge of Incompetency Against Agent Saville Sustained, but Exonerated from the Charge of Dishonesty—How the Indians are Supplied with Beef—Estimating the Weight of Cattle—Indians Better Fed than Many Laboring Men—Fraud in Pork Contracts—Prof. Marsh Deceived by Red Cloud—The Late Secretary of the Interior Considered Blameless—An Improvement in the Indian Service.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1875.

The following is an analysis of the report just made by the commission composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Foreman, Faulkner and Atherton, appointed to investigate and report on the charges of mismanagement and fraud at the Red Cloud agency, made by Prof. Marsh:

The joint commission for the investigation of the affairs at the Red Cloud agency have closed their labors and submitted their report to the President and to the Board of Indian Commissioners by whom they were appointed. Adopting Prof. Marsh's letter to the President setting forth charges of fraud and mismanagement in Indian affairs as their starting point, the commission take up his allegations *seriatim*, examining all available sources of evidence and scrutinizing all records and documentary proof which might, in their judgment, throw light upon the subject. The printed testimony taken comprises more than 800 octavo pages. The commission sustain the charges of official incompetency preferred against J. J. Saville, Indian Agent at the Red Cloud agen y, and recommend his removal, but exonerate him from the charge of dishonesty, and point to him as one Indian agent who goes out of office a poorer man than when he entered.

The Number of Indians Over-estimated.

With reference to the charge that the number of Indians at the Red Cloud agency had been greatly over-estimated for the purpose of fraud, the commissioners notice the fact that army officers concur with Prof. Marsh in his belief, that there were not so many there as had been represented, but in support of the charge an opinion merely has been offered. The enumeration of the Indians was attended with great difficulties and delays, such as their determined opposition to being counted, and the fact that the northern, or wild, Indians were liable to visit the agency and demand goods and rations. The census of last year shows there were 13,423 at the Red Cloud agency. This result was believed by the commission to have been obtained through the best means within the command of the agency.

A Loose System of Keeping Accounts.

The commission find that the system of keeping accounts at the agency was frequently loose and defective, and for this reason the Indian Office is justly censurable.

They also observed that the provision of the treaty of 1866, requiring the presence of an army officer at all issues of goods, had been utterly disregarded, but could not conclude from that, in the absence of other proof, that fraud had been practiced. The specific allegation that on the 28th of November, 1874, the Indians were charged with thirty-seven bales of blankets, while only twenty bales were issued to them, is pronounced to be wholly without foundation.

The Question of Beef

forms a principal part of the report. The annual expenditures for its supply is large, and the frauds charged in connection with the contracts are commensurate with the magnitude of the sums involved. In taking up this subject, the commission recapitulated Prof. Marsh's charges that cattle had been very inferior, owing to systematic frauds practiced by agents and contractors; that in consequence of fraud and mismanagement the Indians suffered greatly during the past winter for food; that Agent Saville withheld from them provisions which he charged against the Government as having been issued to them; that frauds in weights are consummated by direct collusion between the agent and the contractor, and that

Equal Rascality

is practiced in regard to the number of cattle; that another fraud is the system of stampeding, and that these frauds have been gigantic and long and systematical.

Prof. Marsh's pamphlet partakes rather of the nature of an argument than a pure presentation of facts, and in reviewing these several charges the commission find that he has based his conclusions more upon hearsay evidence than on personal knowledge and well established facts. The charge that Agent J. J. Saville and J. W. Bosler, with his associates, combined to defraud the Government is found to be entirely unsupported by fact.

In support of his charge, Prof. Marsh alludes to the contract for the last fiscal year, and argues that it was tainted with fraud from its inception. The contract, it appears, was awarded to J. K. Foreman, who was the lowest bidder, and who complied with all the published requirements. Subsequently, for business reasons, it was assigned to W. A. Paxton, in order that a combination might be formed to carry out the contract. Mr. Bosler furnished the capital and purchased cattle in the name of Paxton. To execute such a contract at so low a rate with success and profit it required capital, skill and business capacity, and in consideration of these, which Bosler contributed, he was entitled to receive the greater share of the profits. The commission failed to discover, in all the facts, any evidence of fraud in the matter. In the same connection Prof. Marsh speaks of Mr. Bosler as connected with

Frauds in a Previous Contract,

and for this reason excluded from further participation in a Government contract. After examination of the facts bearing on this allegation, it was found Mr. Bosler has himself at various times had contracts with the War and Indian Departments, and that he never was refused a contract when he bid entitled him to it, but has always been awarded a contract for which he was the lowest bidder. It has not been shown, or attempted to be shown, that he had violated any previous contract or been a party to any frauds upon the Government. Neither has he ever been awarded any contract with the Indian Office the present year. The commission say they find this charge wholly unsupported, and nowhere has anything appeared to warrant them in regarding Mr. Bosler as other than an honest man in all his business transactions. His participation in the contract of Seth Mabey for the supply of beef to the Sioux agencies for this year is shown to be a similar arrangement to that previously mentioned, and under which he purchased over 33,000 head of beef cattle, which are now being delivered to the agencies by Bosler in Mabey's name and as his agent.

Marsh's Supposition.

The circumstances which led Prof. Marsh to the supposition that Agent Saville was in collusion with Mr. Bosler to defraud the Government and Indians by false delivery of cattle are fully analyzed in the report, and illustrated by many facts and figures. It appears that on the last day of September, 1874, a delivery of several hundred head of cattle was made to the agency, and that during the night, in the midst of a violent storm, they stampeded and two hundred and seventy-eight were lost. In consequence of this loss the regular issue was interrupted.

A Clerical Error

in the agent's book at about the same time represented subsequent issues to have been made to the Indians on other days from which they actually occurred. Mr. Bosler claims that of the two hundred and seventy-eight head that were lost only one hundred and fifty went back to his herd on the river Platte, and an equal number of substantially the same size and value were afterwards returned to the agent by him. These facts were fully reported by Saville to the department in December, 1874, at a time when no frauds, so far as appears, had been imputed to him or the contractor. As these voluntary statements made then are the same as these now given in the testimony, the commission feel compelled to accept them as true, and they are of the opinion that the imputation of dishonesty put upon Mr. Saville in cheating the Indians, out of the representation said to have been made on November 8, 1874, is without foundation.

The Next Allegation

of Prof. Marsh is that in pursuance of this design to defraud the Indians and the Government, Bosler delivered to Saville cattle so small and lean as to be unfit for beef, which the agent accepted and receipted for, but the investigation reveals the fact that this fact rests solely on the statement of Red Cloud and two other Indians, though enough to be strengthened by a certificate of General Bradley, Capt. Mix and Lieut. Hay. The testimony shows that on the 5th of November, 1874, there remained at the agency a herd of seven head of cattle, which are said by all who saw them, and admitted by Mr. Saville himself, to have been poor, small, and altogether unfit for beef, but that they had ever been receipted for to the contractor or issued to the Indians as stated by Red Cloud is by no means established. Red Cloud claims that those seven head were a fair sample of the cattle supplied the Indians on ordinary issue days, but there is overwhelming evidence that the great bulk of the cattle delivered were fully grown cows and oxen. From all the proofs the commission are satisfied that the seven head were never receipted for or issued by the agent, and

Not a Fair Sample

of the cattle issued at the agency. The fact of Agent Saville having received these inferior cattle into his herd does not necessarily imply that he receipted for them. The interests of the Government are not involved until after the cattle are receipted for. Saville admitted that he had received the cattle, but denied having receipted for them. Owing to a confusion of ideas, Prof. Marsh represented the agent as having receipted for them. His mistake was in confounding the two words "received" and "receipted." The certificate of three army officers is equally irrelevant, for, in the first place, the seven head inspected and estimated by them were rejected, and formed no criterion by which to determine the average weight or condition of the herd of which they were the remnant; and in the second place, the mode of their endeavoring to arrive at the average weight of those cattle defeated their own ends. Two of the officers guessed at the net weight of seven head, while the third supposed it was upon the gross weight their opinions were to be given, and made his estimate accordingly. So that when the sum of their private conclusions was added and the average struck, they had reached no satisfactory result and formed no reliable deduction.

Another Charge of Prof. Marsh

is that Dr. Saville intentionally receipted for greater numbers of cattle than were delivered, and that their weights were largely over-estimated in the receipts. One instance adduced as proof of this is that on the 14th of November, Dr. Saville receipted for several hundred head of Texas cattle, at an average weight of 1,043 pounds, while the true weight did not exceed, in Prof. Marsh's judgment, 750 pounds, which he considered a liberal estimate; that all the cattle of that herd were wretchedly gaunt and thin; that a majority of them were small; that many were yearlings and scalawags, and not a few weak and decrepid.

The testimony on this subject is very voluminous, and involves the general question of weight of through Texas cattle. The commission entered into this investigation with the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that no ordinary herd of Texas cattle could average anything like a thousand pounds. On their way from Cheyenne to the Red Cloud agency they saw cattle of this class on the ranges and estimated their weight from 750 to 850 pounds. They were not prepared for the

Actual Demonstration

which they subsequently witnessed at the agency on the 11th of August, when 377 cattle were received and weighed. The sales were examined by the commissioners and balanced by one of their number before the work began. All the 377 cattle were weighed. One of the commissioners took down the weight of each draught from the scale beam, the other members being present, carefully watching the proceedings. The average weight of the herd proved to be 1,033 pounds. Many single steers weighed more than 1,200, and some over 1,300 pounds They were all driven from Texas during last Spring, and arrived at the Platte during June and July. With this evidence the question of the contractor's ability to furnish cattle of the weight of a thousand pounds and upward seemed to be settled.

But in order that the commissioners might make certain that this lot had not been selected for the occasion, three days later, on their way to the Spotted Tail agency, they made a detour of about thirty-five miles, and visited the contractor's large herd on the Niobrara river, which was contained 5,500 head, and they proved to be of the same class, and of about the same average size and weight as those they had seen delivered on the 11th. The commissioners caused all the cattle to be driven before them, and two members of the commission rode through the whole herd, scattered over the plain, carefully noticing many hundreds. They were.

Fully Satisfied

with the result of their observations in that respect, and say that if the cattle which they saw were a fair sample of the cattle which had been delivered to the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies through the last three years, the Indian agency, the commissioners say they can regard the account in no other light than as iniquitous and fraudulent, but add that it might be unjust to condemn the late Secretary for its payment, as there is no assurance that the certificate of the former agent, J. W. Daniels, accompanied the vouchers of McCann. With reference to the charge of

Official Delinquency and Concealment of Frauds,

the commission learned of but three occasions when the attention of the head of the department was called to the existence of any abuses and frauds at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. The first instance was that of the presentation of the report of Messrs. Kimble and Alvord, which was laid before the Interior Department on the 1st of July, 1874, and which limits its exposure to the Spotted Tail agency. The irregularities and corruption there found growing out of Risley's mismanagement led to the recommendation of a special investigation and the suspension of his accounts, outstanding vouchers and certificates. They also exposed the fraudulent character of the Graves transportation contract.

The second occasion was on the report of Samuel Walker, who was sent by the Board of Indian Commissioners to investigate affairs at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. This report was highly unfavorable, and as soon as the Secretary received a copy of it he appointed the Bishop Hare commission to thoroughly investigate the facts embraced in the special report of Mr. Walker. After more than a month's investigation they made an elaborate report, exonerating Agents Saville and Howard from the charge of fraud, and declaring the administration of their respective agencies deserving of commendation.

There does not appear, the commission say, in any of the transactions above referred to, and which occurred prior to the personal interview of Prof. Marsh with the Secretary of the Interior, any evidence that this officer had been long aware of the abuses at Indian agencies without making any sincere effort to investigate and reform them.

In the third place, the commission come to the imputation of the want of public zeal manifested by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to abuses and frauds which Prof. Marsh sought to impress upon him. In disposing of this

Delicate Branch of the Investigation,

they point to accounts given by both gentlemen respecting the interview, but drew no conclusion. In his account the Secretary says he earnestly requested the Professor to furnish him with such information as he had, and with all the proofs that he could refer to against the agent at Red Cloud, which, however, Prof. Marsh declined to do. The interview took place in the Secretary's office at his request. Prof. Marsh, on his part, says he told the Secretary distinctly that if an investigating commission was appointed he would give the commission specific information in his possession, but on thinking it over, concluded he must keep the information to himself until after the commission was appointed.

The commission report that they have seen nothing in the course of their investigation that would lead to any other conclusion than that the present Commissioner earnestly and sincerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to the country. They have encountered no transaction which casts the least shadow on his personal or official integrity, but met with many markedly evidences of his carefulness and decision of character which belonged to the head of that important bureau. They think it was inexcusable to permit so long a period to elapse without ascertainings the precise distance between the railroads and the agencies, especially as contracts for freighting were based upon agreed compensation per mile.

An Error

to let at New York those contracts for wagon transportation, also to pay McCann the full amount of his transportation claims while the distance was in dispute, relying on a new contract to cover any possible losses to the Government; also to authorize Dr. Saville to select an inspector of flour at Cheyenne; also to supply pork to Indians instead of bacon, as the furnishing of pork involves the needless cost of transporting the brine and barrels, which form one-third of the entire weight. The commission find, however, that there has been

An Improvement in the Indian Service

under Commissioner Smith's administration. Contracts are now more faithfully executed, and recent supplies have been of an unexceptional character. The temper of the Indians has undergone a very favorable change toward our people. The iron hand of tribal sovereignty is rapidly weakening, and the day has gone by when a formidable Indian war can ever again occur in this country.

The commission offer some general observations on the result of their reflections upon Indian affairs. They believe the time has come when the policy forshadowed in the recent act of Congress against further treaties with Indians should be vigorously enforced. Indians should be treated as individual inhabitants of the Republic, and that absurd fiction of tribal sovereignty should be abolished.

A Bolder Policy

in the treatment of Indians is especially recommended, because the Indians believe the present conduct of the Government toward them is dictated by cowardice. With all our munificence in their behalf, extending to an annual expenditure of eight millions, no sentiment of gratitude ever touches their hearts. The commission look, however, with disfavor upon the proposition that the management of Indian affairs be transferred to the War Department.

In conclusion, the commission make numerous recommendations as to the treatment of Indians, dishonest contractors and agents, etc.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Conference of Railway Men at Davenport—A New Company to be Formed to Run the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road.

CHICAGO, October 18.—A special from Davenport gives the particulars of a conference between H. Osterberg, who recently bought the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad for the German bondholders, and prominent capitalists of the Davenport, Rock Island & Missouri line in regard to the formation of a local company to run the road. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and over one thousand shares taken. It is expected the full amount of stock, $1,000,000, will be taken there. The company will be formed with a capital of $3,000,000, ten per cent. payable at once—this amount to go towards paying bondholders for purchasing the road at the foreclosure sale; five per cent. more to be paid on the first of each of the months of March, July and November, 1876, and thereafter five per cent. semi-annually, until May 1st, 1884.

The Recent Visit of Railway Magnates to the West Explained.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The *Times* this morning, referring to the visit here of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Oliver Ames and other railway magnates, says the main object of their visit was to perfect arrangements to run through cars from here to San Francisco *via* the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Union Pacific Railroads without change, and ultimately from New York *via* the New York Central through this city. It is further said this project is designed to forestall the action of the National Railroad Convention to be held here next month, and if possible to kill the Southern Pacific Railroad project, which has many strong friends here.

OCEAN CONVULSION.

Unaccountable Heavy Seas in the Pacific Ocean—An Earthquake in Some Part of the Globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—A memorandum of the steamer Great Republic reports during the latter part of the passage a moderate breeze with a heavy swell from the northwest. Reports from various parts on the coast from Santa Cruz to Cape Meadocino mention a similar heavy sea, with little wind, waves rolling up on the beach one to three hundred feet beyond the usual high water mark, in some instances with sufficient force to carry coasters from their moorings. These facts, in conjuntion with the recent slight earthquake shocks felt in this city and vicinity, are thought here to indicate a great convulsion in some distant quarter of the globe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 18.—First race, free handicap sweepstakes, 1¼ miles; won by Galway. Time 3:04.

Second race, for 2 year olds, ¾ mile; won by Tigress. Time 1:23¾.

Third race; won by Josie B. Time 3:30½.

Fourth race, 2¼ miles; won by Nettie Norton. Time 4:49.

Steeple chase, about 2¼ miles; won by Trouble. Time 2:46½.

Guibord's Remains.

MONTREAL, October 18.—Yesterday a pastoral letter from Bishop Bourgat was read in all the Catholic churches, again warning the people not to interfere with the burial of Guibord's remains, and advising them to keep aloof from the ceremony. The letter states that the ground will be cursed from the moment Guibord's remains are deposited there. The decree of the Privy Council is acquiesced in, and is to be obeyed.

Lynch Law in Georgia.

ATLANTA, October 18.—Clark Edmonson, the negro that was charged with committing an outrage on a white woman in Fayette county, was taken out of jail by 200 or 300 people, early on Sunday morning, and hanged on the gallows that his brother was hanged on a week before.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Address by Ex-President Thiers on the French Republic.

The Case of Alexander and William Collie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of Alexander and William Collie.

LONDON, October 18.—The case of Messrs. Alexander and William Collie, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, came up again to-day at Guild Hall. Wm. Collie appeared. The prosecution stated that they were unwilling to proceed in the case of Alexander Collie who absconded, but they trusted they would soon have both of the defendants arraigned. The case was thereupon adjourned till the 18th of December.

The Direct Cable.

The steamship Faraday intends sailing to-day or to-morrow to repair the injury to the Direct United States Cable. It is expected that the repairs will be completed about the 10th of November.

The Erie Railway.

John Morris, the counsel for the English bond and stockholders in the Erie Railroad, who accompanied Sir Edward Watkins to America, has presented his report, and has served to depress Erie shares, as it indicates the necessity of heavy sacrifices by holders of Erie securities. Mr. Morris paraphrases most of the important recommendations and suggestions contained in the report of Sir Edward Watkins, and adds some information about difficulties which would attend a foreclosure, and about the amount of fixed charges, which exceed the net earnings by one million dollars, and the necessity of subordinating bondholders' claims to such charges and the floating debt.

The Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, October 18.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its regular weekly review of the corn market, has the following: In consequence of recent heavy rains, steel time is much less promising. Dampness has affected most of the new samples. Large foreign arrivals have checked the upward tendency in price, but holders are still disposed to make any concessions. Trade is, therefore, inactive. At Paris prices are rather lower, while in the provinces of France wheat is steady and somewhat dearer. Belgium is unchanged, while Holland is firmer, and Germany steady and inactive. Vienna is also inactive, but Odessa is firm and averages one shilling and two pence higher, the bulk of that sold being fully three shillings inferior in price to the previous crop.

FRANCE.

Ex-President Thiers and the Republic.

PARIS, October 18.—A banquet was given yesterday in honor of ex-President Thiers, at Arcachon, in the Gironde. M. Thiers delivered an address, in which he said that the Republic must be maintained. He did not think the Radicals are as black as they are painted, and believed that if they gained power they would pursue a different course from what their opponents suppose. M. Thiers also said he desired the dismissal of all functionaries who did not respect the Republic. This, he thought, was necessary in order to render elections really representative. He denied that the Republic would isolate France, and said she must count upon the sympathy of Europe. The European policy of the future will be peace and non-intervention. M. Thiers also advocated a liberal and modern system of education.

CHINA.

The Margary Murder.

SHANGHAI, October 18.—The Pekin *Gazette* publishes an edict referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, declaring the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and requiring officials to take cognizance of treaties. Forsyth and Baber will proceed to Yunnan overland. Mr. Wade has arrived at Shanghai.

ITALY.

Emperor William at Milan.

MILAN, October 18.—Emperor William, accompanied by Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, Secretary of State Von Bulow, and other dignitaries, arrived here this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

Proposed Advance on Railway Freights.

Report of the Receiver of the Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1875.

Proposed Advance in Railway Freights.

The *Evening Post* says there was a conference in the city last week between the representatives of the principal lines running East from Chicago in regard to another advance in rates. From one of the main parties interested we learn that a further advance was substantially agreed upon.

The Suspended Book Publishing Firm.

Charles T. Dillingham, Jr., partner of the suspended book publishing firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, has bought the stock and good will of the old concern, and will hereafter conduct the entire business in his own name. This purchase terminates the financial difficulties of the New York house. The affairs of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, are said to be in a fair way of reaching an equally satisfactory settlement.

The Business of the Erie Railway.

To-day Mr. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railroad, filed his report of the receipts and disbursements from July 1st to August 31st, inclusive, with the Commissioner's office. The documents cover 109 immense pages, with sundry schedules annexed. The following are the totals: Receipts, $4,942,073; disbursements, $4,508,139; balance, $432,934.

MORMON DIVORCE CASE.

Brigham Young Ordered to Appear Before a Court for Contempt.

SALT LAKE, October 18.—Some months ago Judge McKean made an order requiring Brigham Young to pay Ann Eliza Young five hundred dollars per month from the commencement of the suit, as alimony, and attorney's fees of three thousand dollars, in the suit for divorce pending. At the time of issuing the order the amount of alimony due was $9,500. The order not being complied with, Brigham Young was brought before Judge McKean, and imprisoned one day in the penitentiary for contempt in not paying the attorney's fees. Terms were then fixed soon after. Judge McKean was removed and Judge Lowe appointed, who was asked to punish Brigham Young for contempt in not paying the $9,500 alimony. His decision in the case was that the order was illegal and invalid. The case rested there till to-day, when, on application, Judge Borrono issued an order, which has been served on Brigham Young, commanding him to appear before the Court on Saturday, the 23d, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for disregarding the first order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1875.

The Secretaryship of the Interior.

It now seems generally understood that the President has tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Interior to ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who has the matter under advisement. Mr. Chandler is here, and this morning had an interview with several members of the Cabinet, who all decline to give any information upon the subject.

Interesting to Cigar Dealers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will instruct the officers of that Bureau not to seize cigars packed in either paper or tin boxes, for the present, where they may be satisfied that the tax has been paid. He will recommend to Congress in his annual report the modification of the law so as to permit the use of such boxes.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 19, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lakes, the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, occasional rain in the two first sections, and cold, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Official Returns of Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The official returns of Hamilton county give the Republicans all of the four State Senators and all of the ten Representatives.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 18.—The steamships State of Virginia and Ethiopia, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Memphis has the epizootic.

—Twenty-one persons were lost by the wreck of a French schooner on the coast of France.

—The trustees of the Calvert sugar refinery in Baltimore have paid creditors a dividend of 20 per cent.

—At a fire in Chicago, on Sunday night, a colored baby was left behind in the hurry of escape and perished in the flames.

—The Palo Alto iron mills at Pottsville, Pa., have resumed work after a year's idleness, with 300 men, at a reduction of 25 per cent.

—The post office at Myerstown, Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, was robbed on Saturday night, of all letters, stamps and money.

—A movement on the part of some Methodist ministers of Boston is in progress to petition the President for the pardon of the Jefferson Borden mutineers, now under sentence of death.

—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from the Indian agent at Green River, Wy., dated the 16th inst., saying that the Shoshones have had a battle with the Arrapahoes, and whipped them.

—Isaac McAfee, colored, on trial at Selma, Ala., for causing a terrible railroad accident on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, about a year ago, by placing obstructions on the track, was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Two white men are to be tried for the same offense.

—At St. Genevieve, Mo., on Sunday evening, Jos. Grines, a white man, went into the house of a negro woman known as "Bad Anne," and being somewhat intoxicated, went to sleep on one of her beds. The woman was absent at the time, and on her return attempted to rouse Grines, but failing, she got into a terrible rage, went into the yard, procured a heavy hoe, returned to the house, and struck the sleeping man a blow on the head, which split his skull wide open, killing him instantly.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The epizootic is spreading rapidly in this city, and the horses of the Fire Department and the street car lines are suffering severely from it.

····Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, well known iron manufacturers, who have two mills at Leechburg and one at Apollo, in Armstrong county, suspended on Saturday.

····The residence of Frank P. Smith, at No. 96 River avenue, Allegheny, was robbed on Sunday night by a sneak thief, of an Alaska beaver cloth overcoat and a new hat.

····Hon. R. Audley Browne, Prohibition candidate for Governor, will address a Prohibition mass meeting in Lawrenceville, at Penn avenue and Butler street, at 7:30 o'clock.

····Just before dinner yesterday an enormous casting for a brick machine, which weighs about ten tons, and which was being hauled to the Exposition building, was deposited on the street at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, by the breaking of a wheel. The street was obstructed for over an hour.

····Tad Wright has accepted the challenge of Jos. Kaye to row a three mile single scull race for $500—Kaye to put up $300 to Wright's $200. They will meet to-morrow evening at Frank Byrne's saloon, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny. Adam Wendel and Jacob Kirsh will also meet at the same place and time to arrange a three mile race between themselves for $200.

····The office of the Treasurer of Butler county, at Butler, was broken into on Sunday night, and an attempt made to burst open the safe. In this, however, the thieves were unsuccessful, although they damaged one door so badly as to require replacing. The thieves, however, would have obtained very little for their trouble had they succeeded, as there was but ten dollars in money in the safe, the county funds being kept in the bank.

····In reply to reports that the Exposition at Cincinnati did not pay this year, the *Commercial* of that city says: "The 'Exposition should pay' business" never "pans out very well anywhere" except in Cincinnati. This year's Exposition was as largely attended as usual, and the receipts more than covered the expenditures. We are not going to have one next year because we do not wish to spoil the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and are going to tear down our present frame buildings and erect permanent ones in their stead."

····The dangerous condition of the Mt. Washington board walk is a source of much uneasiness to those who are obliged to make use of it. It is an ugly pathway on dark nights and pedestrians are compelled to use extreme care to avoid tumbling over the precipice. "Why don't you walk in the roadway?" said our reporter to one of the complainants last night. "That ain't what we pay taxes for," was the response. "Part of the railing is broken down, some of the boards are gone, and altogether the walk is about as insecure as it can well be."

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Cornelius Covert, of Washington, Pa., is in the city openly attending the U. S. Court.

***Representative Mitchell, of Tioga county, is attending U. S. Court in this city as a Grand Juror.

***Mr. John P. Bingler, a well-known resident of this city, died on Sunday evening, at Hazlewood.

***Hon. L. P. Willison, late Judge of Dakota Territory, Thomas Sterrett, late Associate Judge of Erie county, L. M. Morton, of Northumberland county, and Silas M. Clark, of Blairsville, are in the city on business connected with the U. S. Court.

***Mr. James Higgins, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Huntingdon county, is doing jury service in the U. S. Court. It is his first visit to the Smoky City, and the magnitude of our industries, and particularly the beauty and extent of our Exposition have captivated him, as they have all others.

***Mr. C. G. McMillan, of Indianapolis, Ind., with his wife is in the city for the purpose of glancing at our Exposition. Mr., during his residence in the Smoky City, made hosts of friends, all of whom will be glad to give him a cordial "shake," and note in the improved appearance of his "phiz" the beneficial effects of a Hoosier climate. May his basket and his store keep pace with his personal appearance.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

MAYOR MCCARTHY yesterday sent up for trial William Weyman, for keeping a gambling house.

ALDERMAN MILLIKEN yesterday committed to await trial Alexander Hutchinson, on a charge of *fornix et cet.*

ANDREW POLE was sent to jail yesterday by Acting Mayor Butler to await trial on a charge of larceny of a watch and chain.

ACTING MAYOR BUTLER committed to jail, yesterday, J. W. Anderson to await trial on a charge of forging orders for fruit trees, etc.

W. L CASSIDY accused John Sullivan, before Aldermas Butler, yesterday, with assault and battery. The accused gave bail for his appearance before Court.

JOHANNA SCHWADER appeared before Alderman Nichol yesterday and charged Henry Shaffer with assault and battery. The defendant was committed for trial.

THE Commonwealth vs. George Kelsey. A case of larceny of a watch and chain. Information lodged with Alderman Butler yesterday by James P. Dougherty. Warrant out.

RACHEL KINNEY, a colored individual, was before Alderman Beamon yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Kate Lloyd, a white lady. Bail given for a hearing to-day.

WM. WEYMAN, against whom there is an information in the Mayor's office charging him with being concerned in the keeping of a gambling house on Market street, the particulars of the raid upon which were published some weeks ago, yesterday furnished the amount of bail demanded and was released from prison.

SUIT was instituted before the Mayor yesterday by Mrs. McKee, of Forbes street, against Richard Keefe and M. Newlin for malicious mischief. It is alleged that the defendants maliciously removed the supports upon which a front porch rested, leaving the structure in a tumble down condition. Warrants for the arrest of the parties were issued.

EXPOSITION
OF
FINE FURNITURE!
COMPRISING
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Dining Room and Library Sets,
All of the Newest Designs and Patterns, and which will be offered at prices that defy competition. Workmanship and Materials warranted.
Care taken in packing for shipment. Visitors to the Exposition should not fail to call at the wareroom of
JAS. MILLIKEN & CO.,
89 Smithfield street.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the HAZELWOOD OIL CO. have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS (3 per cent.) PER SHARE out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith.
W. C. WHITE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 11, 1875. w88

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after the 12th inst.
JAMES H. RIDDLE,
w15 Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. H. Siebel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Hersog & Beckman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

RETRENCHMENT.

Information Wanted of the Number of City Clerks, Their Duties, Pay, &c.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform met last night in the office of the City Clerk, for the special purpose of considering the best method for the reduction of the salaries of all city officers and employes. Mr. James Glass presided. After some preliminary debate, Mr. Shipton offered a resolution asking Councils to require the several city officers and heads of departments to furnish the committee with a list of their employes, their duties, number and salaries, and date of ordinance or resolution under which they are employed or elected and their salaries fixed, also the amount of salaries received by themselves, with the date of the ordinance or Act of Assembly fixing the same. The resolution was adopted, and the committee adjourned.

A Special Bargain.

One case real Irish Silk Poplins, 27 inches wide, at 75 cents. These goods are worth $2.00 per yard, and are the best bargains ever offered in Dress Goods.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Young Men, spend your evenings in a profitable manner by attending the night class of Duff's College.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great
WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
The Best Flour
For the Money in the United States.
FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
GROCERIES.
R & B
128
B.&B. Federal St.
Monday Morning, Oct. 18,
Will be placed on our counters the Largest and Cheapest Offering
BLACK CASHMERES!
Ever brought to this market.
One case 42 inch goods at $1.25, as fine as any $1.50 goods in the market.
One case 42 inch goods at 95c, 98c, 99c, and $1.
46 inch goods at $1, and up to $2.50 per yard.
We have avoided in this recent large purchase the low priced Trash qualities (for they deserve another name), from 50c to 65c, and can assure any Lady that we will save her $1 to $2.50 on the purchase of a single Dress or Black Cashmere, if she will take the pains to favor us with a call and compare values before purchasing elsewhere.
New Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
From 75c to $1.25, in all the new choice shades. Over 50 different qualities.
Choice New Dress Goods
From 15c to $1 per yard, in all the choice shades of Plain and Plaid effects.
LADIES' CLOAKS!
Special Bargains at $9, $12, $15 and $16.
New styles received every day—prices from $3.50 to $50.00.
A small lot of White All-Wool Blankets at $2.25 per pair.
Canton Flannels, all widths Barred Flannels at 25c, an unusual bargain.
New Black Waterproofs at 65c.
One case New Black Waterproofs at $1, as good as usually sold at $1.25.
All the new styles in Waterproof in Plaids, Blues, Seal Browns, etc.
N Plain Red Flannel at 22c. All qualities of Plain and Twilled Flannels, at prices lower than ever offered.
4-4 Muslins, and choice new styles of Prints at 6c.
Best qualities of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, lower than ever.
Dealers, milliners, and visitors to the Exposition are respectfully invited to call and be convinced that we show an unusually large assortment, and do an active trade, which is caused by the very low prices we make for each and every article.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
Allegheny City Residence
AT AUCTION.
NO. 54 BOYLE STREET,
Corner Hemlock street, on the premises,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20,
At 3 o'clock P. M. Lot 20 feet on Boyle street and 90 feet on Hemlock. House has eight rooms, with all modern conveniences, and in good order from cellar to attic.
THOS. F. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at Headquarters, No. 88 Diamond Street, THIS TUESDAY, OCT. 19th, AT 3 P. M.
A full attendance is requested.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, October 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL SIMS,
v97 Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 12, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. ROSEBURG,
d18 Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the HAZELWOOD OIL CO. have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS (3 per cent.) PER SHARE out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith.
W. C. WHITE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 11, 1875. w88

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., October 2, 1875, declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after the 12th inst.
JAMES H. RIDDLE,
w15 Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOHN KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of ten	1 50
Clubs of fifty	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address; postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116⅝.

It is very surprising, the effect of the Ohio election on such independent journals as have been hanging on the fence for awhile. We do not wish to discourage hem, and so congratulate, most sincerely, their new-born zeal.

OUR Democratic statesmen have at last waked up to the idea that Allegheny county exists. The renowned PIOLETTE has been among us, and is to be again, and Senator WALLACE is to be here to deliver the sympathetic speech that was offered to the people of Clearfield. All this is evidence that they think it well to look after this county. While they are it, as Mr. PERSHING will not come under fire, and as the *Post* cannot be induced to enter into his defense, will not Senator WALLACE be good enough to explain the many charges recorded against him?

IT was thought, when the President returned to Washington, the question of Secretary of the Interior would be speedily disposed of; but for some reason, that important position seems to hang fire. The President, when passing through this city, jocularly remarked to a few friends that the newspapers had been making Secretaries at a fearful rate, and he thought it well to try his hand at it. Ex-Senator CHANDLER is the talked-of man, but whether he is really selected is a matter of doubt. His merits and demerits are being as rigorously discussed as though he were the accepted man. Might it not be well to wait a little?

IT is rather cruel of the afternoon papers, when the *Dispatch* had displayed so much erudition as to disclose that it was JUDAS ISCARIOT who was the representative of hard-money teachings in the Savior's time to remind it that he was a suitable original for the *Dispatch's* ideas. The truth is, PONTIUS PILATE was not used as a synonym for one PIOLLET on the theory that he was a hard-money man at all,—as even one PIOLLET professes to be soft as a pancake in that direction. Hence to drag in poor JUDAS and set him up as the original hard-money advocate is hunting the patternity of an idea with a vengeance. It is always wise to get the best backing that is at all available,—and there are those who apologize for JUDAS, claiming that it was sensitiveness that led him to hang himself.

ISN'T there just a trifle of madness in the energy with which the *Post* shouts those terrible names of "Rings," "plunderers," "radicals?" We once sifted the question as to who that journal meant, by its cry of "plundering rings," and found it was one of our Street Commissions, composed of two Democrats and three Republicans. One of the Democrats was the toughest kind of a hard money man till the Erie platform was adopted, and then at once underwent a complete revolution of ideas on that subject. We have steadily suggested that the *Post* must be under some kind of delusion, when it singles out the Fifth Avenue Commission as *the* Ring, yet it holds to the idea with the pertinacity of a bull-dog. Exactly what that Ring has to do with HARTRANFT puzzles us. They may have spent a large quantity of money on the Soho fill,—and in attempting to feed the ravine at the head of Soho, as well as in those paste pavements, but a part of them are Democrats,—and persons of that faith never run to Rings, and cheating, bribery, and all that sort of thing. This is why we do not comprehend exactly what the *Post's* howls mean.

THE trip of the "Pandora" into the Arctic regions has established two very interesting facts,—that of the openness of the Arctic sea,—affording good hope that the other vessels on their way thither will be able to make excellent progress, and will probably gain higher latitudes than were ever before reached. There is great inequality in the condition of the Arctic sea,—at times vessels can make but slight progress into higher latitudes, owing to the masses of ice that are partially freed. At other times the sea is comparatively free from ice, and rapid progress can be made. Captain HALL, in the Polaris, found a very open sea, and but for the hostility of BENDINGTON, might have proceeded much farther than he did. It is extremely desirable that a well fitted vessel should go as far forward as possible, in order that the mysteries of that far away region of cold may be fully disclosed. Once this is done, and the demands of science and curiosity satisfied, we shall have no further need for vessels and men to be imperiled in high latitudes. But until this is done, the efforts to solve the ice-bound mysteries will be continued.

ONE of our afternoon contemporaries continues to urge the reduction of rates to the Exposition, and repeats the incorrect statement that the Sydenham Exposition, near London, opened at one shilling. The fact is that it opened at one pound, or five dollars, and charged high rates, with exceptional cheap days, until toward the close of the time. All the Expositions in this country, during the first years, have pursued the same policy. The reason is that a few have put in money, and wish to at least get it out before the whole benefit of the institution is given to the public. In the present instance, $75,000 have been expended, of which sum the life and annual memberships have contributed but about $10,000. If any fair proportion of the $65,000 remaining is to be had, it must be through admissions, as stores, hotels, theatres, railroads, and even our street railroads, all of which are largely benefited by the Exposition, have not contributed one cent toward the expenses of the Exposition. More than this, the display is the finest ever seen in the city, and cannot be fully taken in, in any one day. Yet BARNUM may come here with a show of horses and monkies, and all—ladies, gentlemen, and children—will flock in at the rate of fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children—the money thus spent being for an inferior attraction. Yet the Exposition, confessedly a grand affair, and the rates to which are but fifty cents to gentlemen, ladies being charged but twenty-five cents and children fifteen cents, except Saturdays, when it is but ten cents, all the money thus raised to be kept in the city, is howled at for lower rates. Is it not an outrage? Is there not enough sense of fairness among our people, now that we have an Exposition to be proud of, to at least come up with a half dollar to encourage it, when already it has done the city thousands of dollars' worth of good in the way of advertising it? It should be remembered that the money thus contributed will go toward giving us an Exposition next year that will attract hundreds of thousands of strangers here, from Europe and the West? If cheapness is the great point, season tickets can be had at rates that will bring the price very low. For our mills, the management offer their merchants tickets at a reduction from regular rates, which is certainly a proper recognition of our working people. The true policy is to give the enterprise a fair support, and not turn to small quibbles to create trouble.

AT last the Prince of WALES is fairly embarked on the voyage to India, to which he has looked and longed. His embarkation from Brindisi, Italy, was understood to be the formal start on his eventful journey. Much has been written of the motives and purposes of the trip, and it is, doubtless, greatly obscured. If it was an ingenious device of DISRAELI'S to furnish a pretext for raising money, a portion of which was to be used to pay debts not otherwise to be dealt with, it was certainly an agreeable method for relieving the Prince of difficulty. He has at all times been ready for trips abroad, and to visit the far famed regions of India, and look on the barbaric splendor of her Princes and cities, has long been the especial desire of his heart. Thus home troubles are extinguished amid the delights of Eastern travel. There, too, he will emerge, for the time being, from his secondary position of princeling, and be treated as Sovereign. This is no small item in the list of motives. So he had every reason to desire, and none to disregard the invitation to inspect the Eastern provinces of the Empire. He goes untrammeled, to revel in the delights of Oriental splendor.

A CAREFUL JUDGMENT.

The tendency of events, in the political canvass now pending, is to carefully consider all the utterances of the two parties that may seem reasonable and right, and to act at the polls in the light of the conclusions reached. The Democracy, in making up their case, charge corruption, chiefly on the national administration, and promise to rectify it if entrusted with power. Realizing that the answer may be made to this that ours is a State, and not a national canvass, they have been seeking to prove bad faith in the management of one of the departments of the State Government. Thus far, not enough progress has been made to call for an answer; and in any event, a new and independent, as well as honest man is candidate for the office named on the Republican ticket. Hence it is a general allegation the Democracy make, to improve on the Republican record, if entrusted with power. Let us look at this and see what probability attaches to it.

The two candidates for Governor are HARTRANFT and PERSHING. The simple question is, which is likely to make the best Governor? HARTRANFT we know,—and it is enough to say that he has done so well, for nearly three years past, that no one has assumed to challenge the excellence of his administration. It is certain, then, that he will make an excellent Governor, and care for the dignity of the State, and the interests of the people, wisely and well. Will PERSHING do more than this? On the contrary, will he do as well? Is there anything in his character, as disclosed by his record, that shows that he is worthy of being trusted with the government during the putting into operation of the new Constitution? We desire to do him justice; yet leaving out of consideration, just now, his purely political record, we submit whether a person who has been notoriously under the control of railroads can be entrusted with power at a time when those roads are not thoroughly committed to the acceptance of the new Constitution? It will be well to bear in mind that the railroads do not necessarily come under the new Constitution until they accept its provisions; and they do not need to do this till they need legislation, and this they will not be likely to ask unless it is especially advantageous; and until they have a Governor they can handle they will not venture on an experiment in this direction. We do not charge that they would in any event do anything dishonorable, but what we do say is that with PERSHING Governor they could do as they please, while with HARTRANFT they could not. This is a point worth remembering.

As between RAWLE and PIOLETTE, these facts are worth considering. RAWLE is absolutely free from taint of corruption,—PIOLETTE is not. RAWLE is a man of high character, the architect of his own fortunes, and has enough of character and grip to run the Treasurer's office properly and honestly. PIOLETTE is tainted in both particulars. RAWLE is a Republican, while the Auditor General is a Democrat,—a good precautionary division of office. It is quite evident, therefore, that both HARTRANFT and RAWLE are personally preferable, as embodying qualities superior to their competitors. What, then, of the two parties?

The Republican party has been in power in this State, more or less completely, since the outbreak of the war. In that time it has reduced the debt greatly, keeping up this reduction till the present. Its general administration has been exceptionally good,—never better than since Governor Hartranft has been in power. What can the Democracy show? The lower House of the Legislature, last Winter, is the only example it has the power to give us of what it would do if intrusted with power. It is generally recognized as one of the most disgraceful sessions of that body ever held. Expensive, undignified, useless, and quarrelsome, it was a parody on honest legislation. This is all they have to show—and we submit it fails to redeem a single pledge of reform.

We do not include in this the platform of the Democracy. Two points,—their candidates and promises, and the failure already made to perform a single act that looked like redeeming other pledges of reform, seem to us to make a clear case against them. If, when entrusted with power, we had a single good deed as proof of intention to reform, we would have something to rest faith upon for further promises. And if Governor HARTRANFT were not one of the best Governors the State ever had, we could see some reason for the fight being made for PERSHING. But their pretense is preposterous. They ask that a well tried man be put aside for one untried; and that broken promises shall be taken as security for new assurances. This is the gist of the practical part of the canvass. Certainly no right minded person, even if a Democrat, can hesitate a moment as to his duty. It is, to vote for HARTRANFT and RAWLE, and rebuke the pretensions that would force inferior candidates upon us.

IN THE late fearful storms in France 596 sheep were killed at Belle-Coste by one flash of lightning. They belonged to a flock of 1,800 head, the property of a farmer. His loss amounts to 18,000 francs. About 2,000 were thrown down headlong. Two boys were just arriving with the shepherd's lunch, and they set to work, with great presence of mind, to disengage the heap of carcases. Many others must have died from suffocation, but for this help. Some of the incidents noted are curious. The shepherd had his *sabois* broken, while one of his gaiters was struck off, and has not been found. The man is unhurt, but much shaken. His dog was lying between his legs when the bolt fell; it carried the body twenty yards, and twelve carcases of sheep were found piled above it.

LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

Through Ireland, Scotland, England, Holland and Switzerland.

The People and Their Customs, as Viewed by Our Correspondent—Irish and Dutch Women Made Mere Drudges—England's Police Regulations—How the Swiss People Live, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND, September 12, 1875.

I want to send you something while we are here among the lakes and at the foot of Jungfrau. We have been very fortunate in getting here in such clear and delightful weather. Some, we are told, have stayed here for a week, to get a sight of the grand mountain, such as we have had ever since we came. In truth, we have been blessed with fine weather all the time, save a few rainy days in London, and the cloud and mist of Mount Rigi when we were on the top. So much has been seen of the beautiful and wonderful that I know not how to write unless I take some particular branch of the subject. While I have been greatly interested in the natural scenery, and here in Switzerland most of all, the people and their customs have been a study.

Ireland and the Irish.

Landing in Ireland, and introduced at once to the marvellous beauty of the Emerald grass, the ivy, the trees, the lakes of Killarney, &c., the contrast between the people was very sharp. I never saw such hideous faces before as were to be seen in numbers in Cork and the South of Ireland generally. Small in feature, brutal in face and expression, low forehead, big jaws and mouths, and ugly eyes,—and the women were the worst. Many of them look like hags—barefoot, bareheaded, unclean, unkempt hair, evil-eyed, I felt a fear of them as I met them in the street, lest, witch-like, they should curse me. They are very low, and are treated, too, like beasts. What burdens they carry on their backs! I looked in vain for a handsome, intelligent face among them. Their way of living in low huts—half-house, half-stable, the cow, the children, and the hog, daily companions, the women the drudge of men—must destroy all beauty of face and form.

It was better in the North of Ireland. The houses, the farms, the people—all changed. The O'Sullivans and O'Donnell were changed, and Macs and other names familiar to us. The mangy little donkey and his cart filled with old traps, with lazy-loooking men, was less frequently seen. The culture of the country greatly improved, and the manner of the people. Beggary is common in Southern Ireland. The children cry, "Mercy, mercy; God ha' mercy," and run half a mile after your carriage. In Southern Ireland there is more (apparent) deceit. I felt distrust continually. There was blarney enough—praise to our face, and all sorts of compliments paid—but I felt the falsehood in them all the while. I saw or heard very little of the Irish wit or humor, or the Irish blunders, and are persuaded that most of them are manufactured, and never saw Ireland.

Scotland and the Scotch.

In the North of the island there is a great deal of thrift. You recognize at once the presence of the Scotch, and coming over into Scotland you yet more clearly see the difference between the people. The Scotch are canny—as a Scotchman in Belfast told me—keen, quick, long-sighted, good at a bargain, thrifty. They save where an Irishman squanders. They look out for the chance." I was greatly pleased with the Scotch, especially with their thrift; yet, to our American notions of spending and being careless of the little, their closeness sometimes wore the aspect of meanness. They are a blunt people—polite, too, obliging—but they seem to me to have a sober, business way of doing everything. In Edinburgh everybody seemed to be busy. It astonished me to see no loungers about the hotels. I soon saw there was no provision for them, no lounging-place, no great bar-room filled with smokers and drinkers and fast young men. Nor did I find any in England, and here on the continent I note the same thing. Our American tavern and hotel, with bar and men about drinking, treating each other, a room full of loud men, noisy, profane, smoking, must be almost unknown here. There are, of course, low tippling houses and a great deal of hard drinking, but the traveller does not see it as with us. The Scotch farming is so much better than in Ireland, though Ireland ought to be a garden all over.

England and the English.

Coming into England, one will see perfection of culture in the land; the rich meadows, the splendid landscapes, the fat cattle, the grain, the trees—everything looks so finely. And what I saw of the English people impressed me most favorably. I did not see the lowest classes—the real slaves of England—but what I saw generally, as we stopped at towns here and there and in London for a week, gave me a very favorable idea of the general comfort and intelligence of the people. We were everywhere treated respectfully. I saw no rudeness or roughness in the streets, and got to feel far more secure walking about London than I do in New York. If you stop a man and ask a question he treats you civilly and tries to tell all he can. The London policemen are very obliging. They do not object to a shilling, however, if you offered it. An American would curse you if you offered pay for some act of kindness on the street. The Englishman does not ask for it—but is ready to take it. I suspect that the very poor in England have a hard time of it. They are not able to get away from their poverty. For the people of any means, I should think England would be as pleasant and really cheaper than with us. I was told by Mr. McCulloch, the American banker in London, that the taxes were not more than one-third what they are at home. I was surprised to find how orderly the city is at all times. We were there for twelve days, roaming about everywhere, but I never saw a brawl in the streets or an angry man, or one in the hands of the police. Another thing there and everywhere abroad has greatly impressed me. I have not heard an oath that I can recall since we landed in Queenstown. It will be more painful than ever to hear them again when I get home. We have not, of course, been in the lowest places of society where we might have heard more. I am pretty well persuaded from what I saw that in freedom under good laws we have very little to boast over the English. I think our freedom too often degenerates into a low bred license and impertinence. There seem to be a great many officials about in England, on the railroads, at the hotels, and all public places, but it is because every man has his livery. You see them but do not feel their presence except as a sort of protection. They are always ready to answer any question and give any help you need. The one painful thing to me in the British Isles was to see the large domains that were owned evilently by one man, often given up for pleasure grounds when men were needing work and bread.

Holland and the Dutch.

The change from England to Holland was very great. The low lands, the ditches and canals, the windmills, the quaint houses, all were so different. We were among a new people. Amsterdam was a delight to me. The Dutch people are so clean and nice—the women with their clean, white caps; the wooden shoes; the narrow streets, the tall houses with gables to the street, and often leaning over it, each with a crane for hoisting goods; the streets as clean as our sidewalks, and used by pedestrians as well as by horses. I learned why it was that so often at home the foreigner newly come takes to the street. The sidewalk, when found at all, is generally too narrow for two persons. The people I liked. They were simple in their ways, orderly, and generally sober. I saw but one drunken man in Amsterdam, and he could take care of himself. The people, especially the more ignorant, stared at us, as we at them, but generally we met only politeness everywhere. The women are great workers,—out in the fields, in the markets, on the streets, everywhere you see women busy. I saw from my window two women with shovels unloading a boat of sand. They lifted it into a wheelbarrow which a man wheeled away. I saw one sweeping the streets. In Germany, I saw several carrying heavy stones on their heads from a boat on the Rhine. America is clearly the paradise of women. Over here, everywhere, men are brutal and overbearing in their instincts. Woman is a convenience for them; they use her and let her go. The arrangements of a house are generally for men. The simple facts that double beds are hardly known here was to me a significant one of the view man had of woman. All beds single. Much is said of America, —of our divorce laws, of the looseness of the marriage bond. I am inclined to think much of this is but our tribute to the worth and the rights of woman. Here a woman must bear her lot; if she has a brutal husband she must yield to him. She cannot get away from him. He may drink, squander all he earns and all she earns; may kick and cuff her as he pleases, she has hardly any redress, and probably divorce would be as bad as to bear the ills of married life as well as she can. The head dresses of the Dutch women are many of them very interesting.

I like the Germans least. They have least regard for women. They stare at them on the streets, in the cars, and everywhere. The drinking customs of the people were peculiar to us. Cafes and restaurants abound. In front of a hotel or restaurant the whole side walk and part of the street are often taken up with tables for the beer drinkers. In the Parks when listening to concerts, they must have their tables, with wine and beer. In the low restaurant they probably drink hard and become noisy, but in the public Parks, the drinking seems to be only an accompaniment of the talk and sociability; and I observed that a man might be an hour drinking a single glass of beer, or bottle of wine. Their music, by bands, I like; their singing, I find no pleasure in. The Dutch church music in Amsterdam was the slowest drawl I ever heard. The people generally ride in the second class cars, *i. e.*, the common and better classes. The third class is used by the lowest classes, and is generally a hard place to ride. The first class cars are not much used by the people. They are very comfortable, much better than our cars—our best; and in them one is generally free from annoyance of the smoking, and the crowd.

Switzerland and the Swiss.

I like the Swiss. They are a simple-minded people, fresh, open, honest, I judge; I have not seen any attempts to cheat. It is surprising how they live, for among the mountains, in places that seemed impossible for anything to grow, high up on the sides of the hills you will find their cottages. Every inch of ground is made available. On a huge boulder you will find a potato patch ten or twelve feet across. The dirt is carried up to it, and a little ledge of stone keeps the rain from washing it off. The boulder is ascended by a ladder. I saw patches of rye, of oats, and of potatoes not more than eight or ten feet long; every little corner is hedged. It makes the whole mountain region look quite rich; but how a man can support himself and family on a half acre among the rocks was a mystery. I learn they keep the roads in order, they carve wood work, they sell minerals, and a great many other little things. In the Summer they are at the hotels, of which Switzerland is full, and they act as guides, &c. The Swiss, especially the women, are a handsomer people than the Germans. Many of the German men are fine looking, but their women are homely. The Swiss women—the younger ones—are quite pretty and modest. They have their queer costumes also. I have supplied myself with two or three dozen photographs, illustrating their styles and dress. How many more things I might write! D. had probably written more of the scenery and our journeying, and I need not speak of these.

T.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

Floating Paragraps from All Parts of the State.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has 12,252 voters.

CANONSBURG wants a circulating library.

READING has 10,000 tons of coal in her yards.

MERCER COUNTY has now eleven newspapers.

THE Reading public library has 5,000 volumes.

WILD grapes are said to be unusually abundant on the mountains.

THERE is a society in Indiana borough which is known as the Zinofericious Zankermonfees.

THE discharge of workmen from the Reading Company's shops causes a great deal of distress.

A WESTMORELAND man aged about 74 years, bought and married a girl of 23 the other day for $3,500.

THE Oil Regions will likely be represented at the Centennial Exposition by the derrick of the old Drake well. The derrick is still standing at the well, near Titusville.

A YOUNG lady living in Lancaster got the blues the other day, and took a flying leap from a third-story window, alighting on the pavement with such force as to receive fatal injuries.

A MAN in Philadelphia has a postal card with over 4,700 words written upon it, and he expects to write 2,000 words more upon it making 6,700 in all. It is to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition.

A SACREDLIGIOUS thief entered the Presbyterian church at North East, Mercer county, a week ago Sunday night, and stole the Bible from the pulpit. He afterwards pawned it for a dollar, and it has been recovered.

REV. CYRUS JEFFRIES, now connected with the Mt. Union *Era*, has brought suit for the recovery of coal lands valued at $150,000, situated in the vicinity of Houtzdale, Clearfield county. It is claimed that his title is a good one.

THE Greenville Iron Mill commenced recently on double turn, increased demand for their products compelling them to run day and night. It is the intention of the company to build at once three or four additional furnaces in their mill.

MR. REUBEN MORGAN, a clerk in the store of John Dill, at Altoona, has two notes of Continental currency on a Baltimore bank, which are now one hundred and five years old, being dated 1770. They are fit subjects for the Centennial.

THE new Odd Fellows' Hall in Indiana borough will be dedicated on the 21st of October. It is expected that a large number of visiting members of other Lodges throughout the western portion of the State will be in attendance on this occasion.

MR. JOHN DOUGHERTY, one of the oldest citizens of Brookville, died last week, aged seventy-five years. At an early day he was a merchant in what is now Redbank township, Clarion county. He removed to Brookville when the town was located.

A COMPANY is organizing with the view of manufacturing nails at Fountain Mills, in Fayette county, where the South-west Pennsylvania and Mt. Pleasant and Broadford railroads intersect. All the requisite raw materials are there in abundance and of prime quality.

THAT young gentleman, whose name we will not mention now, must have felt "all over in spots," when a young lady slapped him in the face, because she attempted to kiss her on the cars between this place and Smith's Ferry, a few day ago.—*Beaver Times.*

THE Reading *Eagle* says on Sunday night some malicious persons disfigured four cows of Jonathan Deck, about three miles south of Rehersburg, Berks county, by nearly severing one teat from the milk bag, so that it hangs only by the skin. The teats of the three other cows were cut about half through.

ON Saturday morning a week, as a little two-year-old son of John Fisher, of New Castle, Lawrence county, was playing about the breakfast table, he pulled therefrom a cup filled with boiling tea, scalding himself on the right side of the face, head, neck, and breast, from the effects of which he died a few days after.

THE country districts of Crawford and Erie counties are becoming interested in the proposal to run a railroad from Stoneboro', by way of Meadville, to Erie. Meetings are being held, at which resolutions "appreciating the importance of the road," and promising to "assist in taking stock," &c., are offered, and "unanimously adopted."

IT may be known, but not very generally remembered, that soldiers of the National Guard of this State are exempt from the duty of serving on juries. Whenever any of the members of our military companies are notified to attend Court in the capacity of jurors, the fact that they belong to the National Guard will procure their being excused.

ONE day last week the wife of Mr. Michael Shaffer, residing about three miles west of Luthersburg, committed suicide by ripping out her bowels with a butcher knife, while under temporary insanity. After she committed the fatal cut she jumped on the porch roof, and from thence to the ground, and ran several rods from the house, where she sank down and expired in a few moments.

AN attempt was made to rob the store of King & Kurtz, at Beaver City, a few nights ago. The villain was trying to effect an entrance at the large front window, when their big Newfoundland dog quietly walked up to the window inside, and making a leap through the glass, caught the fellow by the leg and then let him go. The robber was seen limping away, and the dog returned to the store through the broken window.

THE bell on the Baptist Church of Meadville has a history "which is thus:" It was the first bell used in Washington, D. C. It was taken from the Tenth street Baptist Church of Washington when that building was torn down to make room for the theatre in which President Lincoln was killed, and was purchased by the Baptist Church here. George Washington has been repeatedly summoned by it to worship while it was in the belfry of the Tenth street Church.

CORRY is down on tramps. The City Fathers of that place have posted up the following notice, which should be copied by other towns: "Notice to tramps. Notice is hereby given that all vagrants and tramps caught within the limits of the city of Corry, are liable to a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars and imprisonment for thirty days, and in default of the payment of the fine aforesaid, they will be required to labor on the streets for any period not exceeding sixty days.

SAYS the Pottsville *Ledger*, "Mrs. Margaret Clark, residing in Mont Clare, this county, who was seventy-seven years old last February, returned, a few days ago, from a visit to friends in Lancaster county. She got off the cars at the Steamboat, Chester county, and, failing to find a conveyance waiting for her, as she expected, she started off on foot at 1 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P. M. reached her home in Mont Clare, a distance of at least ten miles. Certainly a good performance for a person of her age.

THE Hon. George Metzger, of Carlisle, now in his ninety-fifty year, who served in the Pennsylvania Legislature in the year 1813-14, and is therefore the oldest living man in the State now who served in that capacity, was born and raised in Hanover, and is still well remembered by many of its older citizens. He is a most remarkable man for one of his great age—his mental and physical faculties being remarkably vigorous and well preserved, and he bids fair to reach the extraordinary age of one hundred years.

ON Thursday night the moon shone brightly, and a young man on his way home from the club halted under a certain window, and warbled forth, "Darling, I am growing (hic) old." Before he had grown ten minutes older the window went up with much emphaticness, a night-capped head popped out, and a voice like a cross-cut saw, belonging to a maiden lady of forty-five, squeaked out, "Young man, you'll grow four thousand years old before you'll find your darling in this house; so you'd better stop your noise and run home." The serenader had halted at the wrong mansion.—*Norristown Herald.*

WE have already alluded to the escape from the Beaver county jail of a man named Smith, charged with felonious assault, and who had exchanged clothes with his brother Albert and walked out past the jailor. As he passed through the corridor, his brother said to him: "Good bye, Albert; come back in the morning and see me," thinking, no doubt, he was perpetrating a huge joke on the jailer. Well, the brother got away, but Albert was detained, and last week was tried and sentenced, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year for his too much display of brotherly love. Assisting prisoners to escape is no joke.

AS a number of children were playing near the residence of Mr. Morgan Fobes, in Neshannock township, Lawrence county, on Saturday week, a little girl about two years old, a daughter of Mr. Fobes, was accidentally struck on the head back of the left ear with a piece of slate, thrown by a boy about nine or ten years of age, a son of Mr. Zed. Simpson, a neighbor of Mr. Fobes. The little girl, though at first somewhat stunned by the blow, in a few moments regained her sprightliness and continued to play for nearly an hour as if little harm had been done her. She was then suddenly taken ill. After vomiting and purging in a very alarming manner she died about nine o'clock Sunday morning—fourteen hours after the accident.

CARRIE CARROLL, a student at the Indiana Normal Institute, met with her death on Wednesday by the explosion of a lamp. After her mother had retired on Wednesday evening of last week, Carrie took a carbon oil lamp, and sat down to study a lesson. In some way the lamp was upset, the oil saturating her clothing, and the blaze communicating to it. In an instant she was wrapped in flames, and although she and her mother, together with some neighbors who reached her, attracted by her fearful cries, did all they could and rapidly quenched the fire, she was so fearfully burned that she lived but a few hours afterwards. The deceased was a very estimable young lady, just budding into womanhood, and her death is universally lamented. She was fourteen years of age.

THE Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: A six year old daughter of Mr. Henry N. Schwartz, residing at No. 1015 Penn street, has complained for some months past of a pain on her breast, which gradually grew worse and worse until on last Saturday the pain became almost intolerable, the child bending under her affliction and giving vent to piteous cries and moans. The parents made an examination of the afflicted part and saw a small white pimple about the size of a pin's head and felt a hard substance under the skin. They took the child to Dr. W. N. Davis who made a further examination and lanced the pimple when the incision revealed a needle covered with rust. It was right under the skin with the point extending outward. After inquiry concerning the probability of the needle having entered the body from the outside and finding that she had not spoken of anything of the kind, he concluded that she must have swallowed it years ago, and that it had at last found its way to the surface.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at

JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear
LOWEST PRICES.

SAFE LIGHT.
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

ENGLISH WORSTEDS!
ALL THE
Newest Designs
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Ave.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Music Books!
FOR THE AUTUMN.
For Sabbath Schools, our beautiful
Shining River, 35 cts. The newest, as it is one of the best of Sunday School Song Books.
For Singing Schools, the famous
Song Monarch, 75 cents. Perfectly adapted to interest Singing Classes.
For Devotional Meetings, just published,
Living Waters. 30 cts. Compiled by D. F. Hodges, a rich treasury of the sweetest hymns and tunes.
For Choruses, Conventions and Choirs.
The Leader, $1.38. Tunes, Anthems, Chants.
Chorus Choir, $2.00. Choruses and Anthems.
Perkin's Anthem Book, $1.50. Easy Anthems.
Trial by Jury. $1.00. Just published. Operetta, with fine music. A most mirth provoking Sent, post-paid, for retail price.
Liberal discount to Societies and Conventions.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

SODA ASH—50 CASKS FOR SALE BY
J. B. CANFIELD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875.

SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Thanking the great crowds of customers who have been thronging our salesrooms, we desire to announce large and attractive selections of New Goods made during the present week in the Eastern cities. We are now fully prepared to offer both Retail and Wholesale Buyers extraordinary inducements. We keep down to the lowest cash prices in the American Dry Goods market.

NEW FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS!!
At very attractive prices.

BLACK CASHMERES,
All qualities, from 50c to $2.50 yard.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth.
Black Silk Warp Bombasine.

Grand Bargains offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 87½c per yard.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres and French Merinos,
Camel's Hair and Thibet Cloths,
Mohair Lustres, Alpacas and Poplins.
New Style Plaids.

Dress Silks!
Special New Bargains in
Good Black Dress Silks at $1, $1.12½ and $1.25.
Extra Black Dress Silks at $1.37½ and $1.50.
Best Black Dress Silks from $1.75 to $3.50.
New Colored Dress Silks at low prices.

Most Decided Bargains in
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c to 50c per yard.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Stretch all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 8 to 16 thds.

FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.

LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.

For Misses and Children.
White Merino Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.

All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

NEW GOODS.
Our Dress Goods Stock
Contains the latest novelties and newest shades in
Merino, Cashmere, Camel's Hair, Knickerbocker, Snow Flake, Brocades and Plaids.

Black Silks!!
All the Standard Makes.
Bonnet, Poncon, Hand-Spun, Cachmiere, Du Rhone and Cachmire Milan, Cheney Bros., and Silvermand's Superior American. Also the newest shades in
MARINE BLUE, SEAL, MYRTLE, PRUNE, CARDINAL, FUME.
Velvet Striped and Brocade Matelasse,
Seal Skin, Matelasse and Cloth Sacques, Jackets and Overskirts, Suits, Shawls, &c.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between KEDDIE & LAIRD in the Carpenter business, was mutually dissolved on April 1st, 1875. All debts due the firm are to be there owing by them, will be settled by Thomas Keddie.
THOMAS KEDDIE,
w6s JAMES LAIRD.

BRONZE GROUPS,
STATUARY AND URNS.
**J. P. SMITH SON

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 19, 1875.

There was nothing specially new reportable yesterday. The suspension of one of our iron firms had been discounted, and its fair sample of the bulk of the Western crop this year. A fair stock of choice old green brush is held in our market, and selling at an advance of ¼ to ½ pound over the new offerings. We quote to-day from actual sales during the past week. Choice old Wool, in bright, New Fleece will work into a hurl broom, 8¾ to 9c; Inferior, 6½ to 7c. Crooked 5 to 6c. We call the attention of country manufacturers to the market, where they can be found in stock among those of our merchants who make Broom Corn a specialty.

BREESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in round lots, and 35c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Medium is freely offered at $1.90@2 ₱ bush. Some few choice hurry are coming in and meet a quick demand at $2.00@2.10 ₱ bush.

FEATHERS—Are improving. The recent reduction in price inducing buyers to take hold readily. We quote Union Factory prices, to-day only, as follows: No. 1 prime, $1.10; No. 2, $2.05; No. 3, $1.00; No. 4 hurl, $4.50; No. 5 carpet, $2.75; No. 6 carpet, $1.50; whisks, $1.50 to $1.75; Hearths, $1.50 to $1.75.

BROOM HANDLES—No 1 Plain, $15 to $15 ₱ M; No 2 Painted, $12 to $13 ₱ M; No 3 Painted, $10 to $11 ₱ M; No 4 Painted, $22 to $25 ₱ thousand; No 3 Painted, $20 to $21 ₱ thousand.

COKE—Trade continues about all that can be expected in view of the continued depressed condition of the pig iron trade, and there is not much prospect of an early improvement. Prices unchanged, $2.50@2.75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The coal trade hereabout continues in much the same condition as noted in our last review; business is generally reported as quite satisfactory while prices are nominally unchanged. 5½@6 cts for lump delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh, and about one cent less for mine run. Some light tows were started for Cincinnati on the recent rise, and quite a number of tows would have been started if there had been a foot more water.

CEMENT AND LIME—Lime—Cleveland, $1.60@1.75; Fremont $1.45@1.75; Gibsonburg, $1.60@1.75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1.75@2; Glenville, $2.00@2.25; Rosendale, $3.00@3.75; Portland, $3.75@4.25; Caldwell's Selected, $4.00@4.50; New York, $3.50@3.75; Michigan, $3.25@3.50; Nova Scotia, $3.00@3.50; White Lime, $1.40@1.50.

CANED GOODS—We note a fair demand for. The inquiry for Peaches is not so good as it was a week or two ago, but prices are fully maintained at $2.25@2.50 ₱ doz for 3 ₱ cans. Tomatoes are firm at $1.60@1.70 for 2 ₱ cans.

HONEY—Held very firmly at 12½@14c for choice Goshen. Some July make offering at a shade lower prices, but fine mild September make cannot be bought below our quotations.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no change to make in rates, which will be found annexed, as follows:

MANILA ROPE.

¼ in. diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	15½ " "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	15½ " "
Hay, Stove and Leather Twine	18½ " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	14½ cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ " "

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	12½ " "
½ and 5-16 in.	12½ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12½ " "

SHIELD FRUIT—Dealers are not actively here as yet of new stock, and we are only able to give nominal quotations. Apples in fair supply. Choice dialve Peaches 10 to 11c. Blackberries 12½@13c.

EGGS—Are in light supply, a d quick at 25c with indications of still higher prices.

FLOUR—There has been a fair local trade during the past week, but the general position of the market has not changed much for some time. The demand continues to be confined to supplying the immediate wants of local trade, while as regards, prices there has been no perceptible change since last review. Old winter wheat, flour ₱ bbl, $7.00@7.25 for red and $7.50@8.00 for amber and white; new ditto, $6.50@7.00 for red; old spring wheat, $7.00@7.25 for red and $7.50@8.00, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. There is considerable new stock coming forward now, and there is more than enough to supply the demand, which our merchants are now enabled to do by the action of the railroads in pro-rating, or, in other words, giving them the advantage of through rates. Our market would be considerably overstocked, and for a time trade would be clogged in consequence of this favor of the advantages derived from this concession on the part of the railroad officials, and at the same time the stimulus to the trade. The market for Wheat, with the exception of strictly prime, is easier under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and some dissatisfaction on the part of shippers from the fact that while millers are still maintaining their prices, they are not disposed to operate much beyond their immediate wants. Corn meal, by the sack, $2.00@2.10; by the barrel, $3.50@3.75. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75. Buckwheat Flour, $3.25@3.50 ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Firm and demand improving. Stocks fairly cleaned up and prices steadily and readily sales. Sales: Prime at 62½@63; Mixed 25 to 45 as to quality. The usual advance for small lots.

GLUE—Is dull at 10@10.50.

DRIED FRUITS—Some inquiry for Dried Apples and Peaches, very little of either has yet reached this market. There were very few sales of consumption.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio has fallen off some what in the past few days, and the importing trade has made a decline in sympathy with the fall at London. The price afterwards recovered to 15½c, Lake Shore advanced from 54¼ to 55¾, and Michigan Central from 53¾ to 55¾. The strength of these two stocks was due to reported movements by which the directors looking to an advance in rates.

At the second call the market was weak. During the last hour of business stocks were weak and there was a decline from the highest point of the day having been ¼ to 2 per cent. Northwest preferred fell off from 50 to 48, common from 35½ to 34¾, St. Paul preferred from 63¾ to 62¾, common 39¼ to 61¼, Missouri Pacific from 16¾ to 15¾, Ohios from 16½ to 15¾, Hannibal & St. Joe from 13¾ to 11¼, Michigan Central from 53¾ to 51¾, Pacific Mail from 31½ to 30¾, Western Union from 74⅜ to 73¾, and Lake Shore from 55½ to 54¾. Erie reacted from 15¾ to 14¾. In the final dealings a steadier feeling prevailed and prices recovered ½ to ¾ per cent.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 184,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,600 Western Union, 14,000 Northwest common, 6,000 St. Paul common, 25,000 Erie, 68,000 Lake Shore, 4,600 Ohios, and 1,000 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s of '64, 118; 5-20s of '65, 119½; do new, 119¾; do of '67, 120½; do of '68, 120¼; new 5s, 115¼; 10-40s, 115¾; coupons, 117; currency 6s 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 48¾; do new, 47¼; Virginia, new, 39¾; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74; Pacific Mail, 36¾; Adams Express, 100¾; Wells-Fargo, 78¾; American, 56¾; United States, 44; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 57¾; Union Pacific, 66½; Lake Shore, 54¾; Illinois Central, 95½; Pittsburgh, 89¾; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 48¾; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Rock Island, 103; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 18½; North Western, 34½; do preferred, 48¾; Chicago & Alton, 94; do preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 15¾; Indiana Central, 103½; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joe, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 102½.

LONDON, October 18.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £82,000. Consols: money, 94 3-16; account, 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 106 5-8; 5-20s of '67, 107½; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 103 7-8; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13 3-4; do preferred 29.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap from

P. R. R.

J. W. Porter m	5
Lewis O. & P.	2
Total	7

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. BRANCH.

Lucy Furnace	6
W. J. Hammond & S.	1
Total	21

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Zug & Co. Iron	1
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
J. Moorhead b	1
W. H. King bm	1
Lucy Furnace m	7
Total	15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	15
E. Lloyd Son & Co	2
Rumsey & Co	1
Isabella Furnace o	25
Lindsay & McC	6
Total	59

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Cotton active and higher; middlings 13½c; low middlings 12½c; good ordinary 12½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 red fall, $1.07½@1.08 cash; $1.06 November; No 3 do, $1.03. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 55½c cash; 56@56½c November. Oats firm and more doing; No 2 white 34@34½c cash; rejected 34@34½c. Rye firmer; No 2 cash, 82c. Barley unchanged. Bar gy nominal. Provisions firmer; offered at 12c more. Pork new at $18.25 delivered; offered at $18.50 cash. Bacon unsettled and weak at 9c, 10½, 12½; clear sides, 13½. Lard steady; summer 12½c. Whisky firmer at $1.14@$1.14½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 18, 1875.

There was a fair degree of activity in general business during the past week, notwithstanding the demand for almost everything is confined to supplying immediate necessities; this indicates that confidence has not yet been restored, although the custom which prevailed at one time of stocking for a year, spring and fall, is dying out. Now that the railroad and telegraph penetrates all parts of the country, there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of this old custom, as the country merchant can order and obtain goods on very short notice. The leading markets presents no important features, deserving of special notice; in Flour, Grain, Groceries, Provisions and Produce generally, there has been a fair local trade, but no important changes in values.

APPLES—In active demand at full prices for fine Michigan and New York state fruit; $1.50 to $4.25 for prime to extra choice.

ALE—There is no improvement to report in this department of trade, and no change to make in quotations. XXX ₱ bbl in country and ₱ tcarity; XX $10; India, $12. Half bbls in proportionate rates.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past week have been liberal, and with the supply accommodating, and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is weaker in tone, although not quotably lower. We quote choice rolls, 24@25c; ditto solid packed, 24@25; common to fair, 15@20. Dealers nearly all complain that a large proportion of the butter coming forward is not first class in point of quality, and that while strictly choice is selling readily enough at outside quotations, the supply of all other kinds is accumulating. Prices have been higher here relatively for some time past than in the east, and this accounts for the increased receipts, as shippers are giving our market more attention in consequence.

BROOM CORN—Shows some fair next report demand for Broom Corn is improving. It is now pretty well under-stood by manufacturers and dealers that the crop both in quantity and length is short, and that here and brush that will work up will be wanted before another harvest. Our market of late has been fully supplied with southern Corn, but little New Western yet received. These lots have been pressed on the market by outside dealers, and sold for the best prices they would bring, this has of course a depressing effect on prices, but does not establish the real market value of the article. Some of our dealers contend that at the price obtained the past week like corn could not be replaced. The receipts so far mostly red tipped, and is said to be a fair sample of the bulk of the Western crop this year. A fair stock of choice old green brush is held in our market, and selling at an advance of ¼ to ½ ₱ pound over the new offerings. We quote to-day from actual sales during the past week. Choice old Wool, in bright, New Fleece will work into a hurl broom, 8¾ to 9c; Inferior, 6½ to 7c. Crooked 5 to 6c. We call the attention of country manufacturers to the market, where they can be found in stock among those of our merchants who make Broom Corn a specialty.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in round lots, and 35c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Medium is freely offered at $1.90@2 ₱ bush. Some few choice hurry are coming in and meet a quick demand at $2.00@2.10 ₱ bush.

FEATHERS—Are improving. The recent reduction in price inducing buyers to take hold readily. We quote Union Factory prices, to-day only, as follows: No. 1 prime, $1.10; No. 2, $2.05; No. 3, $1.00; No. 4 hurl, $4.50; No. 5 carpet, $2.75; No. 6 carpet, $1.50; whisks, $1.50 to $1.75; Hearths, $1.50 to $1.75.

BROOM HANDLES—No 1 Plain, $15 to $15 ₱ M; No 2 Painted, $12 to $13 ₱ M; No 3 Painted, $10 to $11 ₱ M; No 4 Painted, $22 to $25 ₱ thousand; No 3 Painted, $20 to $21 ₱ thousand.

COKE—Trade continues about all that can be expected in view of the continued depressed condition of the pig iron trade, and there is not much prospect of an early improvement. Prices unchanged, $2.50@2.75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—The coal trade hereabout continues in much the same condition as noted in our last review; business is generally reported as quite satisfactory while prices are nominally unchanged. 5½@6 cts for lump delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh, and about one cent less for mine run. Some light tows were started for Cincinnati on the recent rise, and quite a number of tows would have been started if there had been a foot more water.

CEMENT AND LIME—Lime—Cleveland, $1.60@1.75; Fremont $1.45@1.75; Gibsonburg, $1.60@1.75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1.75@2; Glenville, $2.00@2.25; Rosendale, $3.00@3.75; Portland, $3.75@4.25; Caldwell's Selected, $4.00@4.50; New York, $3.50@3.75; Michigan, $3.25@3.50; Nova Scotia, $3.00@3.50; White Lime, $1.40@1.50.

CANED GOODS—We note a fair demand for. The inquiry for Peaches is not so good as it was a week or two ago, but prices are fully maintained at $2.25@2.50 ₱ doz for 3 ₱ cans. Tomatoes are firm at $1.60@1.70 for 2 ₱ cans.

HONEY—Held very firmly at 12½@14c for choice Goshen. Some July make offering at a shade lower prices, but fine mild September make cannot be bought below our quotations.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no change to make in rates, which will be found annexed, as follows:

MANILA ROPE.

¼ in. diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	15½ " "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	15½ " "
Hay, Stove and Leather Twine	18½ " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	14½ cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ " "

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	12½ " "
½ and 5-16 in.	12½ " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	12½ " "

SHIELD FRUIT—Dealers are not actively here as yet of new stock, and we are only able to give nominal quotations. Apples in fair supply. Choice dialve Peaches 10 to 11c. Blackberries 12½@13c.

EGGS—Are in light supply, a d quick at 25c with indications of still higher prices.

FLOUR—There has been a fair local trade during the past week, but the general position of the market has not changed much for some time. The demand continues to be confined to supplying the immediate wants of local trade, while as regards, prices there has been no perceptible change since last review. Old winter wheat, flour ₱ bbl, $7.00@7.25 for red and $7.50@8.00 for amber and white; new ditto, $6.50@7.00 for red; old spring wheat, $7.00@7.25 for red and $7.50@8.00, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. There is considerable new stock coming forward now, and there is more than enough to supply the demand, which our merchants are now enabled to do by the action of the railroads in pro-rating, or, in other words, giving them the advantage of through rates. Our market would be considerably overstocked, and for a time trade would be clogged in consequence of this favor of the advantages derived from this concession on the part of the railroad officials, and at the same time the stimulus to the trade. The market for Wheat, with the exception of strictly prime, is easier under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and some dissatisfaction on the part of shippers from the fact that while millers are still maintaining their prices, they are not disposed to operate much beyond their immediate wants. Corn meal, by the sack, $2.00@2.10; by the barrel, $3.50@3.75. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75. Buckwheat Flour, $3.25@3.50 ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Firm and demand improving. Stocks fairly cleaned up and prices steadily and readily sales. Sales: Prime at 62½@63; Mixed 25 to 45 as to quality. The usual advance for small lots.

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Total	59

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Cotton active and higher; middlings 13½c; good ordinary 12½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 red fall, $1.07½@1.08 cash; $1.06 November; No 3 do, $1.03. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 55½c cash; 56@56½c November. Oats firm and more doing; No 2 white 34@34½c cash; rejected 34@34½c. Rye firmer; No 2 cash, 82c. Barley unchanged. Bar gy nominal. Provisions firmer; offered at 12c more. Pork new at $18.25 delivered; offered at $18.50 cash. Bacon unsettled and weak at 9c, 10½, 12½; clear sides, 13½. Lard steady; summer 12½c. Whisky firmer at $1.14@$1.14½.

Receipts of Flour, Grain, Seeds and Provisions for the Week Ending October 18, 1875.

Flour, bbls	2,000
Wheat, bush	3,000
Corn, bush	10,000
Oats, bush	5,000
Rye, bush	1,000
Barley, bush	1,000
Grass Seed, lbs	50,000
Flax Seed, lbs	10,000
Provisions, lbs	100,000
Hay, tons	100
Coal, bush	100,000
Coke, bush	10,000
Lumber, feet	1,000,000
Shingles, M	500
Salt, bbls	1,000
Hides, No	1,000
Wool, lbs	10,000
Potatoes, bush	1,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000
Live Stock, No	1,000
Lead, pigs	100
Iron, tons	1,000
Nails, kegs	1,000
Whisky, bbls	1,000
Wood, cords	100
Lumber, feet	1,000,000
Shingles, M	500
Salt, bbls	1,000
Hides, No	1,000
Wool, lbs	10,000
Potatoes, bush	1,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000
Live Stock, No	1,000
Lead, pigs	100
Iron, tons	1,000
Nails, kegs	1,000
Whisky, bbls	1,000
Wood, cords	100

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 18, 1875.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and active, but lower; No 1 Chicago spring $1.16¾; No 2 $1.12¾ spot; $1.12¾ seller October; sales at $1.09¾@1.11¾ seller November; closed at $1.09¾ seller November; $1.10 seller December; No 2 $1.00; rejected 90c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 34¾c spot; 34¾c bid seller October; 35½c seller November; 37½c seller the year; rejected 33½@34c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull; No 2 33¼c spot; 33¾c seller October; the seller November; rejected 31c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; 97@97½c spot; 94c seller November. Rye quiet and firm at 72½@73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $22@22.25 spot; $21.50 seller October; $18.25@19.50 seller November; $18.95 seller the year or February. Lard: demand good and tending upward; $13.50 spot; $12.70@12.75 November; $12.25 seller the year or February. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 8½@9c; short rib 1 8c; short clear 13½@13¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.13½.

[Pon Call Board wheat was 3c lower. Corn was 3c higher. Oats were unchanged. Pork was firmer; $22.25 cash; $21.55 seller October. Lard was unchanged.

New York

NEW YORK, October 18.—Flour firm; receipts 30,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4.15@5.80; common to good $5.65@6; good to choice $6.10@6.50; white wheat extra $6.50@6.80; fancy Ohio $6.75@7.75; St. Louis $5.80@9. Rye flour firm at $5.90@7.50. Corn meal scarcely so firm; $4.35@4.40. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 204,000 bush.; rejected spring $1.07@1.15; No 2 Chicago, new and old, $1.26@1.29; No 2 $1.16@1.19; No 3 Milwaukee, new and old, $1.30@1.31; No 2 red, $1.23@1.26; amber western $1.25@1.45; white $1.34@1.45. Rye quiet at 92c. Barley: Canada quiet at $1.17½. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 10,000 bushels; western mixed steam 69@70c; do all 70¼ @71c. Oats firm; receipts 58,000 bushels; mixed 37@47¾c; white western 44@52c. Hay heavy at 45 @70c. Hops firm; yearlings 8@12c. Coffee firm at 18¼@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾ @8c; prime 8½c. Molasses quiet. Rice heavy; 5½@7½c. Petroleum steady; crude 7c; refined 14c. Rosin firm at $1.80@1.87. Turpentine heavy at 42c. Eggs unchanged. Pork firmer; $21 00@22.35. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear city 14c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14@ 14¼c. Butter heavy; western 16@ 3c. Cheese firm at 6¾@13c. Whisky steady; $1.17¾.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 18.—Refined petroleum 10¾@ 10¾d; spirits 9¾d. Turpentine 24s@24s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, October 18.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 800 bales American. Flour: extra State 24s 3. No 1 spring Wheat steady at 9s 1d; No 2 Chicago spring 9s 8d; No 2 Milwaukee 9s 8d; winter-mill at 10s 6d. Corn firm at 29s 3d. Oats firm at 22s. Beef 80s. Lard steady at 53s. Cheese steady at 58½s. Refined petroleum 10@10½d; spirits 10½d.

ANTWERP, October 18.—Refined petroleum 28f.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—Sugar in good demand; old fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¼@ 9¾c. Molasses firm; fair to strictly prime 62½@ 65c. Flour: superfine $4.12½@4.25; double $4.25@ 5.25; treble $5.50@6.50; choice and family $6.75@ 7.50. Corn 2 cal dull at $1.10. Corn unchanged. Oats dull at 43@50c. Bran dull at $1.05. Hay: prime $24. Pork dull; mess held at $21.75@ 22; sales at same; prime quiet at $18. Bacon: dry salt meats scarce; shoulders to arrive quoted at 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull and lower; clear 14¼@ 14½@15c. Lard quiet; choice super-cured 16@17¼c; inferior 14½@15½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 18¾@21¾c. Whisky dull; rectified $1.14@1.18.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Refined petroleum 13¾@13¾c. Clover seed: $6.50@7.10. Flour moderately active; lows, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5.25@5.75; Indiana and Ohio do $5.75@6.25; medium to fair $4.50@5; common to low grades $3.75@4.25; superfine $4.12½@4.75; double $5.25@5.75; treble $5.50@6.50; choice and family $6.75@ 7.50. Corn 2 cal dull at $1.10. Corn unchanged. Oats dull at 43@50c. Bran dull at $1.05. Hay: prime $24. Pork dull; mess held at $21.75@ 22; sales at same; prime quiet at $18. Bacon: dry salt meats scarce; shoulders to arrive quoted at 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull and lower; clear 14¼@ 14½@15c. Lard quiet; choice super-cured 16@17¼c; inferior 14½@15½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 18¾@21¾c. Whisky dull; rectified $1.14@1.18.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Petroleum dull; crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 20c. Clover seed: $6.50@7.10. Flour moderately active; lows, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5.25@5.75; medium to fair $4.50@5; common to low grades $3.75@4.25; superfine $4.12½@4.75; double $5.25@5.75; treble $5.50@6.50; choice and family $6.75@ 7.50. Corn 2 cal dull at $1.10. Corn unchanged. Oats dull at 43@50c. Bran dull at $1.05. Hay: prime $24. Pork dull; mess held at $21.75@ 22; sales at same; prime quiet at $18. Bacon: dry salt meats scarce; shoulders to arrive quoted at 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull and lower; clear 14¼@ 14½@15c. Lard quiet; choice super-cured 16@17¼c; inferior 14½@15½c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime 18¾@21¾c. Whisky dull; rectified $1.14@1.18.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4.25@4.50; extra $5.25@5.50; family $6@7. Wheat dull; No 2 red, spot and October, $1.08@1.08½; No 1 do, $1.10@1.10½; No 2 do, $1.07@1.07½; No 1 do, $1.08@1.08½; No 2 do, $1.05@1.05½; No 1 do, $1.06@1.06½; No 2 do, $1.03@1.03½; No 1 do, $1.04@1.04½; No 2 do, $1.01@1.01½; No 1 do, $1.02@1.02½; No 2 do, $1.00@1.00½; No 1 do, $1.01@1.01½; No 2 do, 99@99½c; No 1 do, 99@99½c; No 2 do, 97@97½c; No 1 do, 97@97½c; No 2 do, 95@95½c; No 1 do, 95@95½c; No 2 do, 93@93½c; No 1 do, 93@93½c; No 2 do, 91@91½c; No 1 do, 91@91½c; No 2 do, 89@89½c; No 1 do, 89@89½c; No 2 do, 87@87½c; No 1 do, 87@87½c; No 2 do, 85@85½c; No 1 do, 85@85½c; No 2 do, 83@83½c; No 1 do, 83@83½c; No 2 do, 81@81½c; No 1 do, 81@81½c; No 2 do, 79@79½c; No 1 do, 79@79½c; No 2 do, 77@77½c; No 1 do, 77@77½c; No 2 do, 75@75½c; No 1 do, 75@75½c; No 2 do, 73@73½c; No 1 do, 73@73½c; No 2 do, 71@71½c; No 1 do, 71@71½c; No 2 do, 69@69½c; No 1 do, 69@69½c; No 2 do, 67@67½c; No 1 do, 67@67½c; No 2 do, 65@65½c; No 1 do, 65@65½c; No 2 do, 63@63½c; No 1 do, 63@63½c; No 2 do, 61@61½c; No 1 do, 61@61½c; No 2 do, 59@59½c; No 1 do, 59@59½c; No 2 do, 57@57½c; No 1 do, 57@57½c; No 2 do, 55@55½c; No 1 do, 55@55½c; No 2 do, 53@53½c; No 1 do, 53@53½c; No 2 do, 51@51½c; No 1 do, 51@51½c; No 2 do, 49@49½c; No 1 do, 49@49½c; No 2 do, 47@47½c; No 1 do, 47@47½c; No 2 do, 45@45½c; No 1 do, 45@45½c; No 2 do, 43@43½c; No 1 do, 43@43½c; No 2 do, 41@41½c; No 1 do, 41@41½c; No 2 do, 39@39½c; No 1 do, 39@39½c; No 2 do, 37@37½c; No 1 do, 37@37½c; No 2 do, 35@35½c; No 1 do, 35@35½c; No 2 do, 33@33½c; No 1 do, 33@33½c; No 2 do, 31@31½c; No 1 do, 31@31½c; No 2 do, 29@29½c; No 1 do, 29@29½c; No 2 do, 27@27½c; No 1 do, 27@27½c; No 2 do, 25@25½c; No 1 do, 25@25½c; No 2 do, 23@23½c; No 1 do, 23@23½c; No 2 do, 21@21½c; No 1 do, 21@21½c; No 2 do, 19@19½c; No 1 do, 19@19½c; No 2 do, 17@17½c; No 1 do, 17@17½c; No 2 do, 15@15½c; No 1 do, 15@15½c; No 2 do, 13@13½c; No 1 do, 13@13½c; No 2 do, 11@11½c; No 1 do, 11@11½c; No 2 do, 9@9½c; No 1 do, 9@9½c; No 2 do, 7@7½c; No 1 do, 7@7½c; No 2 do, 5@5½c; No 1 do, 5@5½c; No 2 do, 3@3½c; No 1 do, 3@3½c; No 2 do, 1@1½c; No 1 do, 1@1½c; No 2 do, ½@½c; No 1 do, ½@½c; No 2 do, ¼@¼c; No 1 do, ¼@¼c; No 2 do, ⅛@⅛c; No 1 do, ⅛@⅛c; No 2 do, 1/16@1/16c; No 1 do, 1/16@1/16c; No 2 do, 1/32@1/32c; No 1 do, 1/32@1/32c; No 2 do, 1/64@1/64c; No 1 do, 1/64@1/64c; No 2 do, 1/128@1/128c; No 1 do, 1/128@1/128c; No 2 do, 1/256@1/256c; No 1 do, 1/256@1/256c; No 2 do, 1/512@1/512c; No 1 do, 1/512@1/512c; No 2 do, 1/1024@1/1024c; No 1 do, 1/1024@1/1024c; No 2 do, 1/2048@1/2048c; No 1 do, 1/2048@1/2048c; No 2 do, 1/4096@1/4096c; No 1 do, 1/4096@1/4096c; No 2 do, 1/8192@1/8192c; No 1 do, 1/8192@1/8192c; No 2 do, 1/16384@1/16384c; No 1 do, 1/16384@1/16384c; No 2 do, 1/32768@1/32768c; No 1 do, 1/32768@1/32768c; No 2 do, 1/65536@1/65536c; No 1 do, 1/65536@1/65536c; No 2 do, 1/131072@1/131072c; No 1 do, 1/131072@1/131072c; No 2 do, 1/262144@1/262144c; No 1 do, 1/262144@1/262144c; No 2 do, 1/524288@1/524288c; No 1 do, 1/524288@1/524288c; No 2 do, 1/1048576@1/1048576c; No 1 do, 1/1048576@1/1048576c; No 2 do, 1/2097152@1/2097152c; No 1 do, 1/2097152@1/2097152c; No 2 do, 1/4194304@1/4194304c; No 1 do, 1/4194304@1/4194304c; No 2 do, 1/8388608@1/8388608c; No 1 do, 1/8388608@1/8388608c; No 2 do, 1/16777216@1/16777216c; No 1 do, 1/16777216@1/16777216c; No 2 do, 1/33554432@1/33554432c; No 1 do, 1/33554432@1/33554432c; No 2 do, 1/67108864@1/67108864c; No 1 do, 1/67108864@1/67108864c; No 2 do, 1/134217728@1/134217728c; No 1 do, 1/134217728@1/134217728c; No 2 do, 1/268435456@1/268435456c; No 1 do, 1/268435456@1/268435456c;

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable prices published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Rapid Work.

In our Criminal Court report will be found the result of the trial of Henry Riddell, who was arrested on Saturday morning, on a charge of larceny of a watch and money from a transient guest of the Iron City Hotel, John Hawkins. The promptitude with which the business of learning Riddell that "the way of the transgressor is hard," was pushed, is something not often excelled.

Sudden Death.

On Sunday evening a widow lady named Mrs. Elizabeth Bombeski was found dead in her bed at her residence, corner of Elm street and Poplar alley. An inquest was held by Alderman Butler, and a verdict rendered that her death was caused by apoplexy. She had been apparently good health on Sunday, and she attended church in the forenoon. Some of the city papers stated that she had no relatives in the city. This statement is a mistake, as a son is living near where she died.

Again Unsuccessful.

The Select branch of Councils made an other futile effort yesterday afternoon to get a quorum. The members present were Messrs. Aiken, Barckley, Braun, Clemens, Evans, Froehlich, Fahnestock, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Hunter, Hayden, Kerman, Kerr, Liddell, Metzgar, Moore, Murray, Mingwine, Negley, Rea, McClimans, O'Neil, Ray, Rodgers, Sawyer, Shipton, Vierheller, Weidon and President Gross. A sufficient number of members to form a quorum not having arrived at twenty minutes past two o'clock, those present enforced the rules and adjourned.

Death from Nervous Prostration.

A blacksmith by the name of Thomas Ball died on the South Side Sunday evening from nervous prostration, caused by intemperance. He had been imprisoned by Mayor McCarthy for ten days for drunkenness, his time having expired on Saturday. Being released he went to the saloon of Pat. Valaley, corner of Third and Chestnut street, South Side, where he asked to stay, as he was suffering ill. He had been sick several days while in prison, which was probably caused by his being unable to obtain liquor, after having been on a spree of two weeks, which was more than his nervous system could permit him to endure. Valaley permitted him to stay and during the afternoon Ball became very dangerously ill, and continued to grow worse until Sunday evening when he expired. He was formerly employed as a blacksmith in the Standard Nut Works, and leaves a wife and family in Brownstown.

Another Sinking Fund Ordinance.

The Finance Committee should have met yesterday afternoon but it failed to get a quorum. An ordinance was ready for presentation to it authorizing the City Controller, under the direction of the Finance Committee, to invest the moneys now in the City Treasury and credited to the Municipal Sinking Fund, in the bonds of said city, in such manner and upon such terms as said Committee may approve, provided that the price paid for such bonds shall not exceed par and accrued interest. Section second provides that said bonds purchased as aforesaid shall be sold by the City Controller, whenever in the judgment of the Finance Committee it shall be necessary to provide for maturing obligations of said bonds, but that they shall not be disposed of for less than par and accrued interest. The committee meet again to-morrow afternoon.

The Mute School.

Wishing to secure a more efficient management of this school, the Central Board of Education lately effected a reorganization which, it is hoped, will bring about this result. The school is held in one of the rooms of the old Grant school house, that being the best place at present available. It is on the same footing as the other public schools, for the Board deem it a matter of simple justice that the deaf mutes should have the same opportunities for securing an education as are enjoyed by those in the full possession of their faculties. The committee in charge of the school fully realize the importance of educating this class of children, and are using every means in their power to have it brought to the highest state of efficiency.

In order to secure a proper arrangement and grading of classes, it is necessary that all pupils should be present early at the opening of the term. All parents and friends of mute children are, therefore, earnestly requested to send in their names and addresses to the principal. It is very possible that some have never been sent to school as yet, hence all persons knowing of such will confer a great benefit on mutes by making their cases known. It is also especially desirable that a thorough investigation be made in regard to mute children in all the western counties of Pennsylvania. A complete list will very materially aid in enabling us to make such plans for the future as may be best.

Children residing in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are admitted free—the Directors of both cities having provided for those from their respective districts. Non-residents can enter the school upon payment to the Secretary of the Central Board of Education of a moderate sum for tuition.

For a time, at least, it will be necessary for pupils from a distance to board in private families. Those interested in the school are taking measures to establish a home where such as cannot be boarded with friends will be provided for.

At present some of the mutes are too young to attend school, but it is highly desirable that the names of such be sent to the Principal. Much may be done at home which will greatly facilitate the progress of pupils when they enter school. All who will call on or address the Principal, will be furnished with the necessary directions for training children at home. The importance of this course cannot be too strongly urged, as a neglect of home instruction is frequently the reason why mutes make such slow progress at school. At home the greatest pains should always be taken, as early as practicable, to teach mutes to write the names of common objects and actions, and to combine them into simple sentences. However little is accomplished, it will be a real help to the child. In fact, much more may be done in this direction than is generally imagined. Communications should be addressed to James H. Logan, A. M. Principal, Mute School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

A Man Killed by a Falling Tree Near Oakland.

An accident occurred near Oakland yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, resulting in the instant death of a man named Wagner. He and another laborer were engaged in cutting down a large tree, and when it started to fall he ran in the wrong direction, and a limb of the falling tree struck him upon the back of the neck, crushing him to the earth, breaking his neck, and, as already stated, killing him instantly. The Coroner was immediately notified of the fact, but on account of his severe illness was not able to attend, and deputized Alderman Jack Larkin to hold the inquest, which was done last evening, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Wagner was 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and four or five children. He was a laborer, and was employed by a r. Mason.

LOST THEIR LIBERTY.

Convicts from Washington County.

Sheriff Thompson and Deputy Charlton, of Washington county, yesterday brought eleven convicts to the city, four of whom were lodged in the Workhouse and seven in the Penitentiary, as follows: To the Penitentiary—Chas Triplet, ten years, for robbing the store of Hess and committing an assault on the Sheriff. A. W. Butler, seven years; robbing store, larceny and assault on the Sheriff. Wm. Kelley, two years; larceny and assault on the Sheriff. Robert Dickey and W. J. Richardson, five years each; robbing a dwelling house and assault on the Sheriff. John Adams, five years; robbery from the person (stealing watches). Simon Parquerite, an Italian, two years; horse stealing. To the Workhouse—Charles Burris, two months; assault on the Sheriff. John Wolf, four months; violation of the liquor laws. Samuel Blair, four months; violation of the liquor laws. Wm. Robison, two months; violation of the liquor laws. It will be observed that the prisoners pay dearly for their assault upon the Sheriff a few weeks since. Henry Briceland, whose death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, will be brought hither sometime this week.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

THE EXPOSITION.

Another Successful Day—The People Beginning to Turn Out in Large Numbers—The Additions to the Art Gallery—The Question of Prices—"No Reduction"—Some Additional Notes of Attractive Displays.

The attendance yesterday at the Exposition was such as to make the managerial face light up with pleasure, notwithstanding the shadow of the small cloud of sweet trouble that the dealers in saccharine delicacies had evoked. With the exception of Saturday, the attendance yesterday and last evening was larger than any preceding day, and it is well known that "blue Monday" is by no means the day to expect a large turn out. The people are beginning to thoroughly appreciate the efforts that have been made to combine amusement with instruction, and are showing their appreciation in a substantial manner.

It is not likely that there will be any diminution of the daily attendance from this out; in fact it will rather increase. Besides the large numbers in our own two cities that are yet to be present, and will be present, excursionists from other cities and towns may be expected to come in now with cheering frequency.

CANDY.

Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the Committee having this department in charge, several exhibitors were given permission to sell candies and confectioneries. Bids for these privileges were advertised for, and Mr. Baker, of Cincinnati, bid double as much for it as any other, and consequently was awarded the sole right. The whole matter was before the Committee, when it was decided that Mr. Baker had the sole right, and that the others must close up.

A meeting of the confectioners was held in the Exposition building last evening to take action in regard to the notice served upon them to stop selling. Mr. H. Myers presided, and A. N. Lopee was Secretary. One of the members of the meeting stated the proposition made to the confectioners by the Executive Committee of the Exposition, that if the sum of $750 was paid by them (the confectioners) to the Committee, they should again have the privilege of selling. Some discussion ensued, ending in a resolution unanimously adopted, that they would refuse to pay the sum, or any part of it, and continue the sale of candy, paying to the Committee ten per cent., according to their contract. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, By the candy men here represented, that it is the sense of this meeting that we are in the building as per contract; that we consider we are in the right and that we will not obey any notice to quit selling candy unless coming in the shape of a notice from a proper court of record, and that we will stand by each other and defend our own interests and rights, if necessary.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The school children of the South Side will lead off in an excursion. Arrangements are now being made for a grand gala day for the juveniles. Messrs. M'Kain, Reed, Krehan, Hoerr, Schaffer, Evans, Wenke and other members of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth ward schools have made an appointment with the Executive Committee of the Exposition to name a day and arrange for the *entree* of the children, and will report to the meeting of the Board of Directors called for the purpose. The children of the respective wards will be conveyed by the steamer "Jack Gumbert" to the Exposition at the low rate of five cents each for the round trip. A committee is also arranging with the Exposition managers in regard to the price of admission for the children to the "big show." The number of pupils from these wards who will visit the Exposition on the steamer is as follows:

Twenty-fifth ward, Monday—pupils....450
Twenty-sixth ward, Tuesday—pupils....750
Twenty-eighth ward, Wednesday—pupils.....550
Twenty-ninth ward, Thursday—pupils...450

Total.....2,200

Other wards on the South Side are making arrangements for visiting the Exposition.

ART.

The Chicago pictures were taken from their boxes yesterday and the work of hanging was commenced. They will perhaps be in position by this morning, or at the farthest by noon to-day. The pictures are very fine ones.

Thos. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, has secured space in the Art Gallery for exhibiting specimens of the work of the free mechanical school students.

CLERGYMEN'S PASSES.

Clergymen who wish to secure passes should make application at the office of the Exposition Managers, in the Exposition building. This is the only place the passes can be secured—the members of the Committe not having the pasteboards with them to respond to every application. These passes are good only for the individual to whom they are given, and will not "take in" other persons along with the holder.

THE SCALE OF PRICES.

The Board of Managers are very much annoyed by the circulation of reports to the effect that the price of admission will be reduced to twenty-five cents in a few days. They desire the public to understand that they have no such intention, and have not had. The matter was fully discussed before the price was fixed, and they see no reason why a change should be made now. At a meeting of the Board on Saturday morning, it was again brought up. Without any discussion it was unanimously decided to continue the present rates without any reduction whatever. Therefore the public need not delay visiting the Exposition any longer in the hope of getting in for a quarter, as that will not come. The reason given for refusing the present rates are that the association has been at a very heavy expense—much heavier than is generally supposed—in providing the exhibition, and it is absolutely necessary to take in a much larger sum per season in order to lighten the load that will have to be carried over until another year.

TWENTY PER CENT. OFF.

In this connection it is proper to say that a reduction of twenty per cent. will be allowed to manufacturers or large houses where there are many employes who wish to secure tickets. These tickets, of course, however, must be purchased in the lot and not singly.

POWER HALL.

Both engines are running, as well as nearly all the steam stumps, a variety of which are on exhibition. The wood-working machinery is being started as fast as the machines can be put in position and the power attached. Some of these machines are new and novel, even wonderful in their design and workmanship, and various kinds of work. Work has been begun on the extension of its hall, which will probably be ready for occupation Wednesday. There is already enough machinery on hand to fill it.

DINING HALL.

One of the individuals who is the "right man in the right place," is Wm. Robinson, who attends to the third table from the door in the dining hall. He is polite, attentive, and agreeable—all that could be desired.

A HINT TO VISITORS.

Persons visiting our Exposition should not fail to "take in" the large display of stoves, made by the leading stove manufacturers of the city, Messrs. A. Bradley & Co. This display consists of an almost endless variety of cook, parlor and heating stoves, of all styles and sizes. While in their general display there are many worthy of especial mention, the object of this article is to call attention to a new *base burner*, called the "Graphic," which the manufacturers *warrant* to burn either *soft* or *hard coal* or *coke*. This stove is of the class known as "self-feeders," and is a model of neatness. One of the larger size can be seen in operation in the Dining Hall, up stairs. Persons wishing anything in the way of a heating stove, which is at the same time an ornament as well as a perfect heater, should give this stove a careful examination.

Before closing this notice, however, we will refer to one of the many cook stoves on exhibition, reserving details for a future notice. The "Excelsior" cook, for coal or wood, which experience proves to *be* what its name *indicates* is deserving the attention of every housekeeper. Perfect in every arrangement, is both ornamental and useful. If time and space will permit, we will give a more extended notice hereafter.

HEINZ, NOBLE & CO.

Down near the soda fountain is the space occupied by Messrs. Heinz, Noble & Co., of Nos. 101 and 103 Second avenue. This firm makes an unique display. They have built a circular pyramid, and covered it from top to bottom with their goods. The goods of this house are known as the "Anchor Brand." First comes a row of small kegs of vinegar, of which they make a specialty. Then above these, ranged according to size and color, are the jars of pickles, preserves, catsups, which they manufacture, topping off with the smallest bottles. The display is arranged with great ingenuity, and is really a very handsome one. Messrs. Heinz, Noble & Co. understand their business. Last year they exhibited at St. Louis and took the first premium, and this year at Cincinnati they were similarly successful, carrying off the first prize medal. Looks as if they would sweep the field here too.

LOUGHREY & FREW.

A splendid display is that made by the leading representative firm in the machinery and harness trade, Messrs. Loughrey & Frew, of No. 102 Wood street. The space secured by this house is on the north gallery, against the wall, just east of the suite of rooms. They have crowded their stand with a choice assortment of the goods in their line, and the general appearance of their display—notwithstanding that leather is predominates—is a very pretty one. It would be impossible in a limited space to enumerate all the attractive articles on the stand, but reference to a few leading ones will perhaps give a fair idea of the general assortment.

The west end of the stand is taken up with harness and articles relating thereto. Among these is a fine, plain single harness, neatly made, and the leather very highly polished. Another is a double harness, similar in mounting but somewhat more ornate in its appearance. A third article is a double harness, which caps the climax and takes the bells off anything of that kind that came under our observation in the Exposition. It is made of highly polished leather—the leather being about as bright as a mirror. Then the mounting is all gold-plated, and of a fancy pattern, making a fine contrast with the black leather. This harness is a rare specimen of workmanship and is valued at $400. The saddles in the same department also attract attention. There are several varieties. One, a ladies' fine saddle is made of soft buckskin and is very handsome. There is also a saddle known as the "Traveler's delight," which is made in accordance with the regulation military saddle of the regular army, but has one advantage—by a peculiar arrangement of the leather the seat is made "springing" and equestrians say they can ride all day long in it without feeling half the weariness that a few hours' ride on the old style would bring them. Horsemen will appreciate this saddle after a careful inspection, for its merits are patent to everyone who will take the trouble to examine it. There are several other saddles in the display, of the ordinary makes—showing the various manufactured by this house.

The harness department further contains a number of other articles that are needed in the fitting out of a stable. There are a number of fine blankets and fur robes of different styles. The blankets and robes are hung up along the sides, generally, and their brilliancy of color and variety adds greatly to the beauty of the general display. Then there are sleigh-bells, and combs and brushes, and "boots" for riding in bad weather. Last, but fully as interesting as the rest, is a large assortment of carriage whips. They are of all sizes and styles, but the most attractive are the gold mounted—a new and very handsome style. This whip is a specialty manufactured by the firm, and it is something which ought to go with every first class set of harness in the whip line, too, there are several varieties of ladies and gent's riding whips exhibited; among the former are some fine ivory and silver handled whips. The "beauty" of the stock is a ladies whip, with an uniquely carved pearl top, which is surmounted by a dove with outstretched wings. It is a piece of rare fanciful in idea and perfect in execution.

Turning next from the harness to the Trunk Department, a full line of trunks, satchels and travelers' outfits are to be seen, and all of superior workmanship. The list embraces these goods of all sizes and styles and qualities. Among the chief attractions is a large ladies' traveling trunk, made of sole leather, lined with tar paper, to make it impervious to moisture, and papered again inside with glazed paper. It contains innumerable compartments in which to stow away the many knick-knacks pertaining to a ladys' toilet, and in addition gives plenty of room to carry the needful supply of clothing for a belle at a watering place. It is very stoutly made, being nickle plated at the corners, and none but the best leather being used, so that it will stand the roughest handling by the rude hands of baggage smasher. It is thus as useful as it is convenient. There are several specimens of these sole leather nickle plated trunks in the stock, and among them a tourist's trunk, which is something of a novelty It opens in the centre, somewhat like a valise, and when swung back is just the thing for a display of samples by commercial travelers. It is fitted up with every convenience, and whether to be used for a business display or merely to stow away a tourist's outfit, is admirably adapted to the purpose. In the same direction, though on a smaller scale, is the traveler's satchel. This opens in the center, and the leaf dividing the two compartments is made to do double duty. One side is made into a portfolio for carrying paper, and the other to carry razors, looking-glass, perfume bottles, tooth and nail brushes, &c., all set in separate pockets and packed very snugly. It is a very complete arrangement, and we do not wonder that it is so popular with travelers, and that the firm enjoys a large trade in such specialties.

There are other things which might be mentioned, but Messrs. Loughrey & Frew's stock—such as the fine assortment of pocketbooks, odor-cases, pocket mirrors, &c.—all necessary for a traveler's outfit—and what has been enumerated will perhaps give a fair idea of the extent and the beauty of this display of articles of practical use. There is no stand in the Exposition which reveals more articles combining the useful and the ornamental, and the firm deserves to be congratulated upon their enterprise. They seem to have gone in to win, and they certainly have every prospect of winning the success they so richly deserve.

SEVEN SEALS OR GOLDEN WONDER.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., proprietors of Dr. Radcliff's great remedy for the suffering millions, have a stand, at which they have a full supply of the famous "Seven Seals or Golden Wonder." This remedy has had a marvelous success, and though introduced but a few years ago, is now known in almost every household. Numerous testimonials as to its merits, and the list is increasing every day. During the past year their success has been unprecedented, far beyond their most sanguine expectations. The demand for the "Seven Seals" taxed their facilities to the uttermost, and even then all were not fully satisfied. The proprietors are so confident of the unrivaled merits of the medicine that they guarantee every bottle, and if there is no cure there will be no pay demanded. They make strong statements concning its efficacy, but make them because they are backed up by certificates from all parts, and from persons who gave their testimony unasked and unsolicited. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has a large house on Wood street where the Seven Seals are put up, and have a large force engaged, and yet they cannot keep pace with the demand. They don't think they claim too much for the infallible destroyer of pain in man or beast, will be allowed to look at the original certificates by calling at the office on Wood street.

THAT BUTTERNUT CASE—STEINWAY UP-RIGHT AT THE EXPOSITION.

One of the most novel, as well as beautiful things to be seen at the Exposition, is a Steinway Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, of seven and one-third octaves, double agraffe improvement, three strings throughout, and the lately invented patent "*Tone-sustaining Pedal.*" Its tone is beyond description, grand and magnificent, while the case, elegantly designed, and made of white walnut, butternut, is a perfect model of elegant and refined artistic taste, contrasting most favorably in that respect with the tawdry, vulgarly overloaded ornamentation of many other instruments. This splendid specimen of a Steinway is exhibited by Messrs. Kieber & Bro., 122 Wood street, the sole agents, and we are credibly informed that two or three bids on it have already been made, and that it will be taken straight from to the parlor of some one of our wealthy citizens, long before the Exhibition will be closed.

F. H. EATON & CO.

The old established house of F. H. Eaton & Co., No. 25 Fifth avenue, is represented in a display made in the corner alongside the entrance to that part of the Art Gallery where the Cincinnati pictures and statuary are put up. Their display contains so many articles that it would be bewildering to attempt to enumerate all. The prominent feature, however, on entering is the display of cloaks. There is a fine velvet suit—cloak and dress—with ostrich trimmings, that the ladies pronounce superb. Another braided cloth cloak is much admired. A ladies' black silk circular, lined throughout with fur, takes down anything in the garment line in the Exposition. There are also several samples of children's cloaks, in cloth suits, a dazzling array of striped hose representing every conceivable color and all strung up along the wall; fine silk umbrellas, ladies' flannel, wool and merino underwear, and worsted goods on the other side. Part of the Art Gallery door is the space occupied by the firm for the display of lace and fancy braided goods. There are two show cases filled with specimens of fine point lace, embroidered slipper patterns, shell combs, &c., while the wall is strung with linen goods, silk and linen handkerchiefs, and articles in that line. The whole display, indeed, is an exceptionally excellent one and the stand is generally surrounded by a crowd of admiring spectators.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co., of the South Side, have made a display of their manufactures in the glassware department. The goods embrace flint and crystal glassware of all kinds for table use and other purposes. The table ware is especially fine, and some of the goblets and cut glass ware are very unique specimens of the handicraft of the glass worker. This house is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1803. It has always enjoyed a high reputation for thoroughness of work and honorable dealing. It has never made any boast, but has relied upon the merits of the glassware it manufactures to ensure trade. The house has never been disappointed in this respect, having a large share of patronage, for the brand of the firm is a guarantee of excellence. The display made at the Exposition is worthy of its reputation.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD.

In the upholstering department Messrs. Holtzman & Weiderhold, of No. 64 Wood street, have astonished some of their less enterprising competitors. They have put up some of their finest specimens of work, and the character of it may be judged from the frequent compliments bestowed upon it by the ladies. No lady passes that way without bestowing some attention upon it, and it is universally praised. The exhibition consists of parlor suits, lounges, bedding goods, curtains, cornices, curtain fixtures, window shades, &c., all through the list of upholstery goods, and everything is arranged so that the best advantage, and taken in connection with the character of the goods they have put on exhibition, Messrs Holtzman & Wiederhold have done remarkably well.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

Near the Soda Water Fountain, and just west of the rustic summer house, at the corner of three avenues, is a space taken up by Messrs. Evans, Dalzell & Co., of the Crescent Tube Works. The specialties exhibited here are iron and galvanized iron pipes, of all sizes and description, and the firm has done well in pipe laying. In the center of their space is a table, which holds a rustic basket stand. This stand is made of galvanized pipe. The center stem runs up about five feet, and branching out from it at the top are three curled prongs of fanciful design, which are made strong enough to hold a heavy basket. Pendant from each of these prongs is a basket, while at the base of the center stem there is rustic work and moss. It is an ornament at once unique and beautiful.

The remainder of the space not occupied by the center table is taken up with the specimens of wrought pipe manufactured by the firm. These samples represent the varieties of gas pipe, steam pipe, oil well tubing, line pipe, oil well casing, gas-blowers' tubes, fencing pipe, boiler flues, radiator tubes, galvanized pipe, water pipe, artesian tubing, hydraulic tubing, sockets and nipples. The principal sizes are represented, from that which is only an eighth of an inch in diameter to the largest bores. The pipes are systematically arranged on racks made of similar pipe—the display being suggestive of the pen racks of a counting room. The assortment embraces all kinds of black and galvanized wrought iron butt and lap-welded pipe, and gives a clear idea of the range of work.

Some curious specimens of the excellence of the pipe are given. One of them is a piece of inch pipe which had been taken when cold and put through a bending machine which made a knot in it—just such a one as a boy would tie in twine—and yet the pipe stood the test and was not broken. A piece of their merchant inch is also exhibited bent cold, and twisted and knotted, and yet showing no cracks. Another piece has been wound up in a coil like a worm in a still, and tapers off in a piece not unlike a tobacco twist. There are also two specimens of pipe, on the outside of which screw threads have been cut—the thread running from one end to the other of a piece of pipe three feet long. The thread is cut regular and the edges are sharp, showing a uniformity in the pipe, and a stength, which are the very best evidences of its quality and perfection of manufacture.

These pipes are all manufactured at the firm's works at Soho. These works consist of three mills of large capacity, covering five acres of ground. The pipes are shipped to all parts of the Union, from Maine to California, and wherever they have been used they have attested their excellence. They are manufactured of the best of material and by the most experienced and skillful workmen. Nothing but perfection is aimed at, and thus far the firm has been enabled to attain to that. Owing to their facilities and the immense trade they have, they are enabled to supply the pipe in any quantity, of any size, at the shortest notice, and at prices that cannot be discounted anywhere in the country. The work tells for itself, and their office list shows what advantages they can offer. Every pipe they guarantee their pipe to stand every representation they make, and the samples which they exhibit are but specimens of the work which can be seen at any time at their warehouses, No. 165 First avenue and 134 Second avenue. Parties who may need pipe for any purpose would do well to take a look at this sample lot in the Exposition. Every day it can easily be found by following the directions we have given above, and at night the space is brilliantly illuminated by a gas jet containing the firm's monogram or trade mark—a crescent with the words "T. W." above.

EL. ELAINE! ELAINE! ELAINE!

The brilliancy of the east end of the main hall is proof of the good judgment of the Executive Committee in allowing the manufacturers of Elaine, the family safeguard oil, the privilege of illuminating the recess in the building, when all others are excluded. This is but another endorsement of Elaine, which for brilliancy and softness of light and for safety, has no equal among all the refined products of petroleum. The thousands of visitors to the Exposition have all been attracted to this spot, and have had partial demonstration of the superiority of Elaine as a safe, reliable and cheap light. Elaine is *the* oil.

PEOPLES, THE STAIR BUILDER.

makes a display of specialties in his line on the north gallery against the wall, near the Sewing Machine Department. Every housebuilder will find it will pay to make a careful examination of the samples of straight and spiral stairways which he exhibits. The stairways are models of lightness and graceful proportions, united to great strength. Mr. Peoples has made stair building a special study for years, and having a peculiar genius in that direction, he has gained a fame that is widespread and enduring. It seems a very simple matter that is so generally understood, when a person sees a perfect specimen before him,—but when the attempt is made, it is not so easy to succeed, as thousands of builders will testify. Mr. Peoples, however, not only can do it, but has a patent which makes the principles clear to others. His shop is located on Webster street, Allegheny, and the samples he shows are but specimens in miniature of his shop work.

HEATING WITH GAS.

A model machine for heating with gas is that exhibited by Messrs. Harrington & Co. This little machine is designed for heating halls in private houses, but it can be used to heat any room. It takes up but little room—not more than two feet,—and yet supplies enough of pure heated air for the ventilation of any private dwelling. The advantage of it is that the gas first heats the air in a cylinder, and thus this heated air passing through several pipes finally emerges into the room, giving enough of heat to warm it on the coldest winter day. There is not the slightest smell of gas, and the heating is not accompanied by any noxious odor. This is the great advantage of the machine. We write knowingly because the machine is in actual use just in the rear of Messrs. Patterson's greenhouse at the Exposition. It has been tested on both sides, and during the "cold snap" before the heat was put into the building hundreds of persons satisfied themselves by its cheerful heat. It attests its merits by its practical use, and since the Exposition quite a number of orders for machines have been taken.

J. M. MOFFATT & CO.

On the south-gallery, between the music stand and the dining hall, is the space occupied by Messrs. J. M. Moffatt & Co., of No. 120 Fifth avenue. They display watches, clocks, jewelry, silver plated ware, ornaments, statuettes, and an innumerable assortment of goods in that line. The goods are all arranged in show cases, and make a brilliant appearance. Their stock in trade ware is especially fine, and comprises some delicately engraved articles of rare elegance. In the line of jewelry they have pins, chains, charms, seals,—a bewildering array, the glitter of which almost dazzles the eye. This is a house which is reliable, and the fine showing made in the exhibition is but another sample of the enterprise which has always been the characteristic of the firm.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.

In the glassware department, Messrs. E. D. Weyburn & Co., of No. 90 Smithfield street, display a fine line of goods which they manufacture and deal in. Their stock in general consists of lamps, oils, and lamp-goods, together with fine cut, engraved, colored and pressed flint and fancy-figured glassware. They also make a specialty of table glassware and fancy bottles, goblets, etc., for bars. Their display embraces samples of most everything in the glassware line to be seen in the Exposition, and they will run a lively tilt with all competitors in this line. In cut glass the assortment is a very fine one. In the line for bars, it is one of the most varied and beautiful assortments ever put on exhibition. The whole display in fact is a credit to the enterprise of the firm, as well as a fitting evidence of the skill of their workmen.

CARPET YOUR HOMES.

There is nothing which makes the home more cozy and attractive, and really no expenditure that pays so well, as a good carpet on the floor—one that will give warmth to the room and covers the bare floors, also is of a bright, cheerful color and is pleasing to the eye. Everybody recognizes this fact, but how many everybody does not know where to get such a carpet without paying an extravagant price. We can tell them. First let them look at the display of carpets and rugs made by the Messrs. D. & F. Phillips, on the south side of the Exposition dining room, and then go to the store, Nos. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny, and make a selection from the stock which will be found a full duplicate of the display made at the Exposition, and the prices remarkably low.

A SUGGESTIVE DISPLAY.

No dealer or worker in tin who fails to "take in" the display made by Messrs. Fleming & Agnew in the northwest corner of the main floor will go away with all the benefit he might have had at the Exposition. The display of tin made by this firm in the various qualities and the uses to which it can be put—will suggest ideas that would repay a practical man for a hundred visits to the great exhibition. No wise man, who is interested in the trade, will pass this by carelessly by. It will pay him to stop and make a very careful inspection of the array before him.

HARRIS & EWING.

We have heretofore spoken of the display made by Messrs. Harris & Ewing, but it is so extensive that it cannot be gone over in a single mention. The collection embraces articles from China, Japan, Hindoostan, Germany, England, France Spain, the East and West Indies, Central and South America, and one specimen, the Ordeal Bean of Calabar, we find labeled "*Poison Africain, Gold in Coast.*" This bean has a story to tell. The bean is employed in Central Africa to test the guilt of persons charged with crimes. The accused is compelled to eat the bean. If it kills him, he is guilty, and justice is satisfied. If in ninety-nine times out of a hundred half a bean suffices to poison a man, the chances for the innocent are very slim indeed. The bean should be a curiosity in this country. Valuable medicines prepared for immediate use are also to be found here, labeled as follows: "Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial for Children Teething and all Summer Diseases," "Cramp Cure for every Ache and Pain," "Loffoden Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best," and "Continental Worm Drops, a Homeopathic Vermifuge," &c., all specially prepared under Dr. Harris' direction. They struggled away from apothecaries generally to spend some time at this stand.

FLOWERS.

On Saturday the first premium for "The Best Display in Variety of Flowers" was awarded to J. R. & A. Murdoch. These gentlemen, with sixteen greenhouses, exquisite taste, and a corps of experienced assistants, are able to fill orders for floral decorations in the most artistic style and to any extent.

Great Auction Sale

of Sleighs, Robes and Blankets, at McKelvey's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, 4 Diamond street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, October 20, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

I will sell 50 Swell-side Cutters, all of my own manufacture, the finest ever offered in this market; also, from $5,000 to $7,000 worth of Hudson Bay Wolf, Angora, Fox, Mink, and a fine collection of Lamb Skin, Oxford, Cheviot, English, Scotch and American Robes, Cloth Trimmed Kersey, White and Dark N. H. Blankets, all full size, 40 inches deep.

The epizootic has broken out here, and the only cure is to keep the horses well blanketed, in order to have them warm.

Don't fail to attend this sale, as you can buy at your own prices, and goods that every horse owner needs.

No postponement on account of weather.

R. McKELVEY, Proprietor.
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Geilert, at Plymouth; steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown; steamer Main, at New York; steamer State of Georgia, at New York; steamer Germanic, at New York; steamer Baltic, off Fastnet; steamer Caledonia, at Moville.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

The October term of this Court commenced yesterday. The lists of Grand and Traverse Jurors were called. As a quorum of the former did not answer, those present were relieved until to-morrow morning.

Owing to the illness of District Attorney Reed, a special term was ordered for the third Monday in Feburary. However a large number of cases will be tried by the Assistant Attorney during the present term.

The following business in bankruptcy was transacted:

George H. Anderson, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, having complied with the requirements of the law, was finally discharged.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtor, on motion of S. Schoyer, Esq., the return day of the order to show cause and the hearing on the exceptions filed to petition for injunction, continued to the first Monday of November next.

In the matter of Hilands & King, bankrupts, Exceptions filed by Real Estate Savings Bank to confirmation of Register Shafer's report, and the report confirmed absolute.

The Register's report on the petition of J. C. Taylor & Bro. and Robert Marshal for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens against R. J. Grier, bankrupt, was confirmed nisi.

In the matter of Henry A. Freyvogle, bankrupt, order was made granting license to the Monongahela Savings Bank to sell certain collaterals.

State Supreme Court.

(*Before a Full Bench.*)

James Reed vs. the City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. J. Nellis & Co. vs. George Reiter. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. C. Walker & Co. vs. Mary Morgan. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Writ of error dismissed at plaintiff's costs and without prejudice to their right of trial by jury and a second writ of error after final judgment. Opinion by the Chief Justice, and a concurring opinion by Judge Williams.

Adam S. Hanhut vs. James Haworth. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of $1,500, with interest, from January 4th, 1873 Opinion by Williams.

Daniel B. Fisher vs. Daniel Saylor. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams.

John Freyman vs. Stephen Knecht. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams.

Hopkinson et al. vs. Wm. R. Leeds, error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and a *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Williams. This was an action of debt against the Sheriff of Philadelphia for the escape of the plaintiffs' debtor from custody. The Sheriff upon a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. On the trial a judgment of *non suit* was entered against the plaintiffs, and the Court in *banc* refused to set aside. It appeared from the defendant's own testimony that he was permitted by the Sheriff's deputies, upon presenting himself at the Sheriff's office every morning to go out into the city and procure bail for the time of his arrest until he gave bond for his discharge under the insolvent laws, and for this indulgence, he and his nephew paid them the sum of $70. This was clearly a permissive escape, for which the defendant was responsible. The Sheriff was not bound to commit the prisoner to jail immediately upon his arrest, but it was his duty to keep him in safe and strict custody, and if he allowed him to go at large for the shortest time, either before or after the return day of the writ, without the consent of the plaintiff, it was an escape for which he was liable. It is no answer to the escape that the prisoner voluntarily returned and surrendered himself into the custody of the Sheriff, or that he was subsequently discharged under the insolvent laws. But it is insisted that he was allowed to go at large with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff's attorney. Undoubtedly the attorney had authority to consent to his discharge from arrest, and if he did, the Sheriff is not responsible for an escape. But to warrant the judgment of *non suit*, the evidence should be clear, direct and positive, and a part of the plaintiff's case. This the evidence did not show, and the judgment of *non suit* was clearly erroneous. The following cases were argued:

Reed's executors vs. City of Erie. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by J. C. Marshall for plaintiff